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RUSSIANS OCCUPY DELATYN; STEADY ADVANCE ON KOVEL

Crossing Stokhod, They Menace Both Groups Of Defending Force

TAKE MANIEVICHY

Austro-Germans Routed On Styr, Losing Strong Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 9.—An official communique reports that the Russians have occupied Delatyn, 61 miles west-north-west of Czernowitz.

The Russian onslaught in the region of the lower Stokhod continues. The enemy have been flung back in great disorder.

There is very fierce fighting around Baranovitchi. The enemy are resisting desperately.

The steady approach of the Russians to Kovel is shown by a communique which chronicles the capture of a new line half-way between Chartoriisk and Kovel and the very important capture of the station at Manievichy, where 2,000 prisoners were taken. A great charge by the Cossacks cut up the masses of Austrian troops, capturing 600.

The Russians have crossed the Stokhod near the village of Ugly, approximately half-way between the railways running to Kovel from Sarny and Rovno. Inasmuch as the enemy forces defending Kovel are chiefly concentrated along these lines, the move of the Russians in the center threatens both groups.

Letchitsky's Big Haul

The communique issued this evening reported further successes west of Kimpolung, in Bukhovina, the enemy abandoning numerous dead. General Letchitsky, who is operating in Bukhovina, captured between June 23 and July 7, 674 officers, 30,875 men, 18 guns and 100 machine-guns.

Earlier communiques reported: The Russians have captured over 10,000 prisoners and many guns in two days fighting west of the Lower Strypa and have routed the Austro-German forces west of the River Styr, where they captured some strong Austro-German positions.

The enemy, in their flight, abandoned numerous prisoners. The Russians, pursuing, captured two villages, a railway station and many guns, including a battery of six which surrendered to a cavalry charge, after only a few shots.

Capture German Trenches

An attempt made by the enemy to attack, north-west of Kimpolung, was repulsed. Some German trenches were captured with the bayonet, south-west of Lake Narotsch, where fierce fighting continues.

General Brussiloff's troops are approaching the River Stokhod. Everywhere they are overthrowing the enemy, who are resisting desperately. In three days fighting, between the Styr and the Stokhod, the Russians took 12,000 prisoners and 45 guns.

Fierce fighting has recurred on General Evert's front, east of Baranovitchi.

We gained further successes in the region of the Styr and captured the small town of Gradie and a village on the main road to Kolki. The number of Austrian and German prisoners is increasing. We captured an enemy position east of Delatyn.

A German counter-attack, south-east of Lake Narotsch, regained part of their lost trenches. Violent enemy counter-attacks east of Baranovitchi pressed us back slightly, but our concentrated fire forced the enemy to withdraw.

Turks Are Routed

In the Caucasus, in the region of Djivizlite, important Turkish forces attacked at dawn on the 5th, invaded our trenches and were driven out with bomb and bayonet, with heavy loss in men and material. Eastwards of Balburt, we took the offensive and carried a series of strongly organised dominating heights.

The Russians have inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks west of

(Continued on Page 11)

Chow Chun Must Go; Tsai Ao Will Use Force if Peking's Instructions Are Disobeyed

Li Lieh-chun makes more Captures; Lung Chi kwang Preparing for Determined Stand at Hsinchieh

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 10.—Chow Chun has been ordered to leave Chengtu immediately and to proceed to Peking. It is understood that the Central Government has telegraphed to Tsai Ao, Tsao Kun and Cheng Chin-yao, instructing them to persuade Chow Chun to hand over the administration. Tsai Ao, according to a Chinese report, is determined to adopt vigorous measures if Chow Chun still refuses.

A report from Canton says that, on the 6th, General Li Lieh-chun's troops captured Yuantan, whence they advanced to Chuntien, Lung Chi-kwang's troops retreating to Hsinchieh, where they are preparing to make a firm stand. Meanwhile, about 20 battalions from Kwangsi, under General Tan, who is co-operating with Li Lieh-chun, have arrived within twenty miles of Canton, which appears to be in danger of being invested.

Lung Chi-kwang Defeated

Canton, July 8.—General Li Lieh-chun has defeated a large division of Lung Chi-kwang's troops, the remnants of which have looted Sunkai. It is reported that General Li Monwun's men have assassinated him, because of his attempt to desert after the defeat.

Li Lieh-chun is nearing Canton. Tsen Chun-hsuan will invade Canton from Shiuhing.

Chengtu, July 5.—On Saturday and yesterday, an encounter occurred between the Yunnanese and General Chow Chun's troops, at Tzechow. The latter had 200 men killed and wounded.

A large body of troops from Tatsienlu has arrived at Yachow and is proceeding to Chengtu. Chen Yi is still at Mienchow.

Although Chengtu is quiet, the country is suffering from a plague of soldiers. Besides those commanded by General Chow Chun and General Chen Yi, there are those under General Liu Cheng-ho and General Yang Wei, troops from Tatsienlu and also the Yunnanese and General Hsiung Kun's (? Tsao Kun's) troops, besides various robber commandoes.

The people are growing weary of this state of affairs and urgently desire a settlement.

Want Big Foreign Loan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 10.—The Peking Jih-pao reports that Chen Chin-tao is discussing with the five bankers the so-called second great foreign loan, amounting to forty million Dollars, to run for 20 years. The surplus of the salt revenue will form its guarantee; the only difficulty is the supervision of the use of this money.

Restore Provincial Assemblies

The China Times says that the Cabinet decided to restore provincial assemblies at its meeting on July 8. Parliament will meet on August 1st to have an opening celebration and then will have two weeks' holidays and a conversation to solve all the difficult problems, after which the ordinary session will be commenced, first to recognise the Cabinet Ministers and then elect a Vice-President. After that, the constitution will be discussed.

The Civil Governor of Kiangsu has wired to the office of the Parliamentarians in Shanghai asking it to inform the members of both Houses of Parliament in Kiangsu and Shanghai to go up to Peking before July 25, so as to enable Parliament to be opened on August 1.

Wants the Manchus

The local Chinese press has received telegrams from Inner Mongolia to the effect that Bapuchapu, Chief of the Central Tribe, has revolted. He has given orders to all his tribe to fight for the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty.

Mr. C. T. Wang due Back

Mr. C. T. Wang, who has just made a trip to Peking, where he saw the President in the interest of Mr. Tong Shao-yi, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow. Mr. Tong Shao-yi is expected to go to Peking shortly.

Monmouthshire Sinks Ellerman s.s. Persian

Crew Saved; Former Ship Rammed Other While Transferring Rescued Man

Reuter's Service

London, July 7.—Lloyd's representative at Malta cables that the Royal Mail s.s. Monmouthshire (5,097 tons) reports that she sank the Ellerman Line s.s. Persian, from Calcutta for London. The crew were saved.

Malta, July 8.—The Ellerman liner s.s. Persian was off Crete when she lost a man overboard. Two hours later, the s.s. Monmouthshire signalled that she had picked up the man.

The Monmouthshire approached the Persian, which stopped. The Monmouthshire was maneuvering to turn when she struck the Persian amidships and the latter sank in ten minutes.

The Monmouthshire, which was damaged, has arrived here with the crew of the other vessel on board.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava....July 14
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. Hakuai Maru..July 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about July 15, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Argentine's President Saved from Anarchist

Revolver Fired at Dr. de la Plaza, Who Escapes Without Injury

Reuter's Service

Buenos Aires, July 9.—An anarchist fired a revolver at Dr. de la Plaza, the President of the Argentine Republic, today, but without injuring him.

FOREIGN BANKS OUST GERMANS FROM GROUP

Old Organisation Dissolved; New Contains Only Allied And Neutral Houses

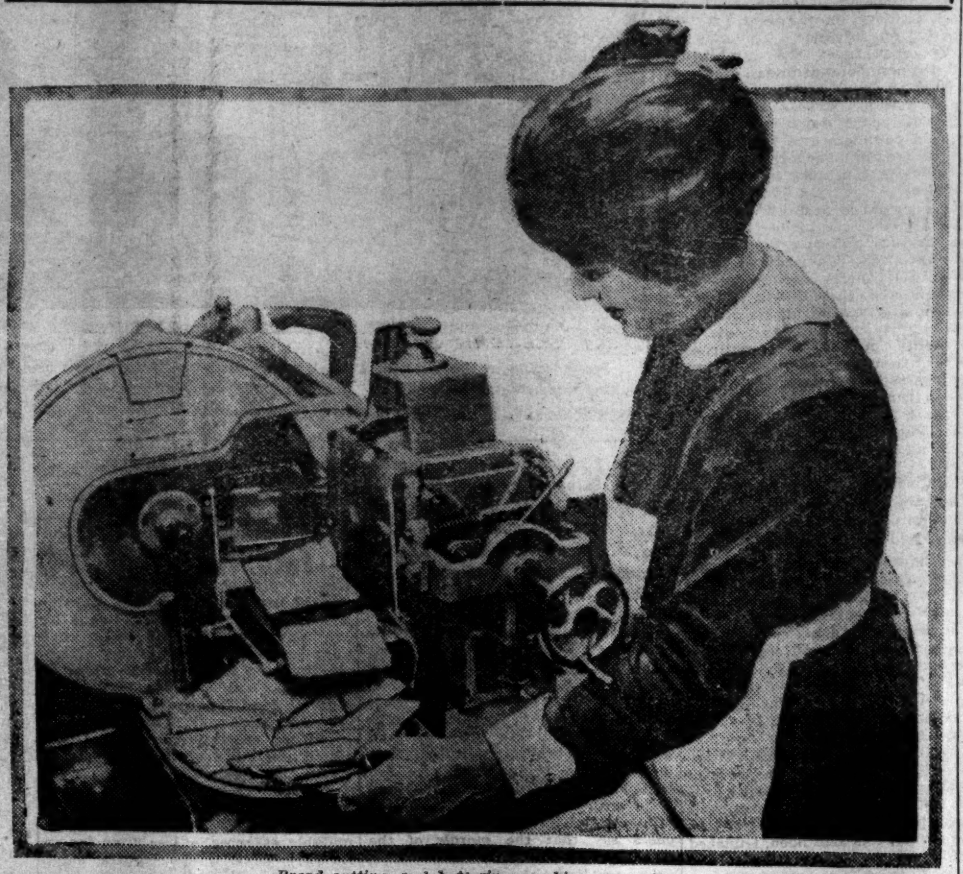
According to letters that have just been sent out, the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association has been dissolved and a new organization formed which has been called the Foreign Banks Association. The move was taken to exclude the German bank. The new association was formed by the British and allied banks. Neutral institutions were invited to come in and they accepted. The German bank was simply not asked to join. The old association was wound up on July 4.

The organization is for the purpose of deciding usages and rules for banking and is confined strictly to Shanghai. The following institutions are members:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Russo-Asiatic Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Banque de l'Indo-China, International Banking Corporation, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Netherlands Trading Society, Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

A banker said last night that the new association had nothing to do with the recent conferences held in France and Great Britain for the purpose of fighting the Germans commercially after the war.

New Machine Is Invented to Aid in Feeding Hungry French Soldiers



Bread cutting and buttering machine at work

So many soldiers, passing to and from the battlefront in France, stop at the "feeding stations," maintained by charitable organizations in the railway depots, that it was found almost impossible to cut and butter enough bread for the hungry men. Accordingly some genius invented the machine pictured above, which cuts and butters 3,600 slices of bread per hour. The loaves of bread and the butter are put into separate hoppers and the machine does the rest.

TREATY ALLOWS RUSSIA WHOLE TIME FOR WAR

Sazonoff Says Country Assured of Protection for Far East Interests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 8.—M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview today said that the Russo-Japanese agreement will enable Russia to devote the whole of her energies to the solution of the problems created by the war in the west, with the assurance that no Power will take an unfair advantage in China to carry out her ambitions and plans, as was the case with other countries bordering Russia in the East.

Pertab Singh's Wish Is to Die for King

Hopes to Fall Charging Germans at Head of His Own Lancers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 9.—General Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, who commanded the Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops in China in 1900, interviewed by a representative of the New York Sun, said that he hoped soon to charge the Germans at the head of his lancers and die for the King-Emperor, whom the Indian chiefs regarded as a second God. They would serve him, even in the ranks if necessary and also send their sons to fight for him.

The interviewer remarked that Sir Pertab Singh's sons were very young to fight. Sir Pertab retorted: "The Prince of Wales is fighting and he is not so very much older."

He indignantly denied the stories of sedition in India. Only irresponsible persons of low caste preached sedition.

Under the Raj, the chiefs of India are secure, prosperous and loyal. He concluded: "There is no danger of trouble in India."

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
2. Overture, "Maritana" ....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Mon Reve" ..Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Menola" ..... Lecocq
5. Song, "La Serenata" .....Brange
6. Four Dances from "Merrie England" ..... German
7. Waltz, "Waves of the Danube" Ivanovici
8. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

German Under Water Cargo Boat Arrives Safely in America

Deutschland, Carrying Mails And Letter to President, Crosses Atlantic

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 9.—The German submarine Deutschland has arrived at Norfolk and will proceed from Norfolk to Baltimore. The submarine has on board tons of cargo, also a quantity of mail. The boat carries a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson.

S.N.R. Track Righted After Big Landslide

Emergency Job Completed In 24 Hours and Train Service Continued

The recent heavy rains caused a serious slide of earth in the cutting at Mile 147.17 on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, on the morning of the 6th inst., the line being covered to a depth of about 3 feet.

The Maintenance Engineer was promptly on the scene of the accident and laid a short line of rails within the cutting, over and to one side of the buried track. After a delay of about 24 hours, the trains which had been held up were passed over on the morning of the 7th inst.

Owing to the large quantities of earth which came down, it was found impracticable to tranship passengers, but the Assistant Traffic Manager did everything possible in the circumstances to relieve their discomfort. Trains are now running safely over the temporary track and it is hoped the obstruction will be entirely cleared away in the course of a few days.

Capt. Bent's Ticket Suspended 4 Months By Japanese Court

Wires from Tokio report that, at the Marine Court on July 8, the verdict on the inquiry into the stranding of the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru was given. Captain Bent, the master of the Chiyo Maru, has been ordered to have his master's certificate suspended for four months, while the chief officer, Hachiro Sakai, has escaped from being reprimanded.

SHORT-LIVED RUN ON H. & S. BANK IS ENDED

Rumor of Mysterious Origin Excites Chinese; Confidence Quickly Restored

As the result of the weird and awful tales circulated among the exchange-shops on Saturday, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank underwent a half-hearted run yesterday. When the bank opened there were crowds at the doors and special police were detailed to keep the depositors and note-holders in order. Toward noon the crowd thinned considerably and by the afternoon the run had petered out entirely.

An official of the bank said yesterday that he did not expect a continuance of the run this morning. Several extra shroffs were put on duty in the bank and they paid out silver for notes as fast as they could be presented. About $300,000 was paid out by the bank yesterday. Through a special arrangement the Chinese banks had redeemed H. and S. notes with silver all day Sunday. This was effective in taking the edge off the run. The Chinese banks paid out about $300,000 also.

The bank officials have not yet discovered where the trouble originated. They were able to ascertain that a rumor had been spread simultaneously in Peking and Tientsin, that the Hongkong and London offices of the bank had been closed, as wires were received yesterday enquiring into the matter.

Abortive Air Raid Upon British Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—The Press Bureau announces: Shortly before midnight, enemy aeroplanes visited the south-east coast. Apparently about five bombs were dropped.

No damage has been reported up to the present. Our anti-aircraft guns engaged the raiders.

A hostile aeroplane attempted a raid this morning, near the North Foreland. It was repulsed by anti-aircraft guns and fled out to sea, chased by our airmen, but it could not be overtaken. No bombs were dropped.

The Weather

Fine weather, but local thunder and lightning possible. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.8 and the minimum 73.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 96.3 and 76.8.

ROAD IS CLEARED FOR ALLIED ARMIES' WAY TO COMBRES

Capture Hardecourt and Adjoining Fort in Half An Hour's Fight

SMASH PRUSSIANS

Guards Mown Down by Artillery, Then Swept Away By British Bayonets

HALF MILE GAIN

Leipzig Redoubt Stormed; Line Advanced On 2,000 Yard Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 9.—The semi-official review features the resumption of the offensive by the British, on the 7th, from Thiepval to the point of junction with the French, saying that, before the battle can resume its victorious course, the British and French sectors must be brought into line. The successes of the British, yesterday ended in the formation of a sinuous line, but this will be rectified by the subsequent advance, for the action continues to completely favor the British, in conformity with the plan of the Anglo-French command.

On Friday, the counter-action of the Germans against the French was not resumed and the respite was employed by the French in organizing the positions they had conquered and moving up their artillery.

On Saturday, fighting in complete unison, French and British troops, concentrating themselves between Hardecourt and Thrones Wood, at the precise point where the two allied armies join, swarmed down on the German positions barring the road to Combres. After thirty-five minutes fighting, Hardecourt and the adjoining strongly fortified eminence were in the hands of the French, while the British carried the lines of trenches on their front and penetrated Thrones Wood.

French Hold Hardecourt

The Germans delivered fierce counter-attacks, with two divisions of troops, against the village of Hardecourt, but this place had been seriously organised when in their possession, which enabled the French troops installed in it to repulse victoriously the German assaults and to inflict enormous losses. The combined French and British triumphs were obtained despite a dense fog and battering rain, which transformed all the region into a dense mud pit, where horses had much ado pulling light batteries and were unable to move heavy ones.

The promptness of the attack explained the very few casualties suffered by the Allies. The resistance of the Germans is gradually being worn down.

News from the Verdun front is meager, recording only violent artillery actions.

The official communique on Friday evening reported: There is nothing to report from the Somme front.

There was sharp fighting on the right of the Meuse. A German attack on our positions at Thiaumont work gained a footing in our advanced trenches, but a counter-attack entirely restored our line in the immediate vicinity of the work.

There was a violent artillery duel north of Fort Souville.

Violent Artillery Duel

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: Bad weather hampered operations. We made progress east of Estrees. There was a violent artillery duel on the northern front at Verdun.

The communique in the evening reported: Notwithstanding persistent rain and fog, the French this morning assaulted the village of Hardecourt and a hill to the northwards, in conjuction with the British, who attacked Thrones Wood and a farm south-east of the wood. The French gained their objectives in thirty-five minutes.

Two counter-attacks made by the Germans against the hill, in the

afternoon, were shattered by our fire. The Germans lost heavily and left 250 prisoners in our hands.

There is nothing to report from south of the Somme. There was an intermittent bombardment on the left of the Meuse and a fierce cannonade on the right bank.

The communique this afternoon reported: The night was quiet on both sides of the Somme. During the attack at Hardecourt, yesterday, we took 633 prisoners, including ten officers.

There was a violent bombardment at Chattancourt, Fleury and Damloup.

Fiaches is Captured

The communique this evening reported. The French attacked on a front of four kilometers, east of Flaucourt and carried the German positions on the whole line, for a depth of two kilometers. The French captured the village of Fiaches and established their position from that point to the outskirts of Barleux.

There is nothing to report north of the Somme. The French captured three hundred prisoners at Biaches.

There was a violent artillery duel on both sides of the Meuse, particularly at Fleury and Fumin Wood. There were also artillery duels on the Belgian front, at Dixmude, where the German batteries wre silenced and a successful bombing encounter east of Steenstraete, after the German works had been battered.

The defeat of the Prussian Guard by the British at Contal Maison continues to be singled out for praise by the French press.

A correspondent says that the first ranks of the Guards were mown down by the British artillery, but the column continued to advance. Then the guns ceased and the British infantry charged.

The impact was terrific. The Guards, unable to stand the bayonet, fled in disorder, having suffered frightful losses.

They were pursued by the shells of the British artillery, which completed their rout. It was the most serious defeat ever sustained by the Prussian Guard.

Nevertheless, this was only one of the week's numerous and equally bloody battles.

Further British Gains

London, July 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, our infantry, well supported by our artillery, pushed their advance very gallantly this morning and gained several important points.

They stormed the immensely strong Leipzig Redoubt, south of Thiepval, forced their way to Ovillers, where fierce fighting continues, advanced on a front of 2,000 yards for a depth of 500 yards, east of La Boisselle and drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches north of Fricourt.

The Leipzig Redoubt, which is situated in the German salient and has been fortified with the utmost ingenuity by the enemy for the last twenty months, was stormed, after a fierce bombardment. Farther south, one of our brigades, attacking from the west, forced its way across 500 yards of German front-line trench into Ovillers.

The Prussian Guard was thrown into the attack at 10 o'clock in the morning, east of Contal Maison, in a desperate effort to force us back, but their attack was crushed by our fire and the enemy subsequently retired northwards, leaving 700 prisoners in our hands. Our infantry, at noon, stormed the village of Contal Maison, but a strong counter-attack dislodged us.

Germans Lose Heavily

The enemy's casualties today must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops, retiring over open ground, were caught by our artillery and the village of Bazentin-le-Petit was heavily shelled when full of German reserves. An officer who has been taken prisoner states that his battalion was shelled by an aeroplane with its machine-gun, at an altitude of 300 feet and subsequently the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long-range guns.

Heavy rain has fallen throughout the day and the sodden ground and flooded trenches have added to the difficulties of the troops.

General Haig reported yesterday: Heavy rain impeded operations between the Ancre and the Somme. We have captured in the last few days 20 guns, 51 machine-guns, a large number of auotmatic rifles and trench-mortars and a mass of other war-material.

We bombarded the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Gommecourt.

Our aeroplanes, despite the unfavorable weather, rendered very valuable service. In addition to activye co-operation with our artillery, they bombed a hostile aerodrome at Douai, completely wrecking the hangar and doing other damage.

Haig's Troops Storm Positions

General Haig reported in the evening: The fighting today was chiefly on our extreme right, where we gained further important successes. We stormed a line of trenches and gained lodgment in the strongly defended Thrones Wood, capturing 130 prisoners and several machine-guns. We repulsed a strong counter-attack.

We also advanced appreciably in the neighborhood of Ovillers. The French artillery, on our right, greatly assisted our advance. The enemy lost severely from the combined Anglo-French bombardment.

A German counter-attack, made in mass formations, across the open, completely broke down under the fire of 18-pounders and 75s and the enemy retired in disorder. Hand-to-hand fighting continues in the ruins of Ovillers.

Our aeroplanes and kite-balloons worked, despite the cloudy weather, photographing and directing the fire of our batteries. They caused an explosion in an enemy ammunition depot and bombed their billets.

A British machine, although disabled, fought three hostile aeroplanes for twenty minutes and returned safely. Otherwise, the few enemy machines seen were far behind the enemy's trenches.

General Haig reported this afternoon: The fighting between the Ancre and the Somme is considerably less violent. We made further progress in the region of Ovillers and captured a group of defended buildings on another sector.

Anzacs Hold Their Own

The Germans made no further attempts to re-capture the positions we hold. We successfully sprang three mines near Givenchy, northward of which place, after a heavy bombardment, a strong enemy local attack penetrated the trenches held by the New Zealanders, who drove them out after half-an-hour's fighting, the enemy leaving many dead.

Gen. Haig reported this evening: The hostile artillery is active. There were artillery duels on several sectors. We again made steady progress, in the face of stubborn opposition, in the neighborhood of Ovillers.

The enemy, this afternoon, launched two furious counter-attacks on our new positions at Thrones Wood, in an endeavor to retrieve last week's losses. Both completely broke under the fire of our guns.

Reuter's correspondent at the press camp in France says that the fighting during the week-end has been intense north of the Somme and considerable tactical successes have been attained. It is tolerably certain that the British will continue to push vigorously and without loss of time against the formidable German second line.

Our army recognises that progress is bound to be slow—indeed, desperately slow and horribly costly to both sides until a weak link snaps, when events may march with dramatic rapidity.

Reuter's correspondent again emphasises the reassuring fact that a very large proportion of the casualties are slight wounds and also that the percentage of head wounds is small, owing to the shrapnel-helmets.

Progress Half a Mile

Reuter's correspondent at the British front, in a message sent on Saturday evening, stated: "The British today, on a considerable front, advanced half-a-mile in conjunction with the French. They also made progress at Contal Maison, where the position is satisfactory."

Despatches from Paris state that the British guns are again thundering along the whole of the front from the Somme to Belgium, with an intensity equal to that of last week. The French recognise that the British not merely had to meet the pick of the enemy's forces, but had to face strongly fortified ridges, while the French profited by the division of the German rear by the broad valley of the Somme, but similar obstacles now confront the French.

All accounts show the undiminished eagerness of the allied troops to attack, while German papers received in Holland betray the alarm and anxiety of the German public at the Allies' unexpected success and warn their readers that the Allies' offensive has only started and decisive successes are not impossible.

'Mighty German Effort Dying'

Colonel Viscount Esher, a permanent member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, writing from France, says: "The mighty German effort is dying. There are manifold signs of the disintegration of the enemy's force and the lowering of its *morale*."

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent on Saturday evening, reviewing the progress made by the British, says: "We have pushed in the German salient between Albert and the Somme, at its greatest depth, an advance of three miles. We hold the villages of Montauban, Fricourt and Mametz, are well across the outskirts of Contal Maison and are firmly established in various intervening, tactically important points.

"We have taken upwards of 6,000 prisoners, 21 guns, 51 machine-guns and other material. The enemy's losses have been very terrible. For instance, the remnant of the 3rd Division of the Prussian Guards had to be withdrawn from the front, as it was no longer war-worthy. Prisoners say that the *morale* of the Guards has been very badly shaken, even including the officers.

"The spirit of the British is wonderful. Though the ground is a quagmire, there are few stragglers in attack, so eager are they to get to close quarters. We have every reason to be satisfied with our progress and prospects."

Teaching Germans Something

New York, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press cables that Lieutenant Dambitsch, who has been wounded in the battle of the Somme, publishes one of the first German accounts of the battle.

After dwelling on the indescribable destruction wrought by the Allies' artillery on massively built positions, which were regarded as practically indestructible, he says the enemy showed the Germans several new things. Firstly, the destruction of observation balloons by fire-balls dropped from aeroplanes and, secondly, the throwing of incredible numbers of aerial-mines of unheard-of calibers.

Lieutenant Dambitsch lays stress on the shattering effect of air-torpedoes employed by the Allies, which created great eruptions everywhere and emphasises the awful destruction caused by heavy mines which the Allies threw extraordinary distances, smashing up the most formidable defences. "I saw, as far as the eye could reach, crater after crater six feet deep, the earth between being thrown up in a wild chaos, including trench-timber and wire entanglements. Thus, nine months of day-long and night-long work was destroyed in a few minutes."

Where First American Soldiers Were Killed in Mexico

STREET SCENE IN PARRAL ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

Street scene in the town of Parral, where a cavalry detachment under the command of Major Frank Tompkins was attacked Wednesday, April 12. The works of one of the big American gold-mining plants show in the background. It has been reported, and denied, that much of this property has been destroyed.

British Gains Balanced By Attacks of Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 6.—Western theater.—From the coast to the Ancre, the artillery activity temporarily increased. Otherwise there was no change.

Between the Ancre and the Somme and further southwards, the combats are going on. Small British progresses near Thiepval were balanced by German counter-attacks. The British were able to gain a footing in an advanced trench further southwards.

The village of Hem, in the Somme valley, has been evacuated by us. Belloy and Santerre have been conquered by the French. The fighting for Estrees is still continuing. French gas attacks were unsuccessful.

On a small front in the Aisne sector, the enemy attempted to attack south of Ville-au-Bois, but without success, causing them severe losses. West of the Meuse, there were small infantry engagements, favorable for the Germans.

East of the Meuse, the enemy's attacks in the wood south-west of Fort Vaux were repulsed. The Germans also repulsed yesterday, early in the morning, a French attempt to re-conquer the high battery of Damloup. In the combats in the vicinity of Thiaumont, the day before yesterday, 274 French were made prisoners.

Near Chezelles, east of Luneville, a German reconnoitering detachment brought back 31 French prisoners and numerous booty, which they had captured.

South-east of Cambray, an enemy aviator, from a small height, bombed a hospital train this morning. Six wounded soldiers were killed.

French Attack Fails

Headquarters, July 7.—On both sides of the Somme, there were lively combats, not unfavorable for the Germans, which continued also during the night. The central point is formed by the district south of Contal Maison, Hem and Estrees.

East of the Meuse, strong French attacks on a broad front against the fortress of Vaux failed, the enemy suffering considerable losses. On the rest of this front, there were only patrol engagements.

South-west of Valenciennes, a French biplane was captured. Near Peronne and south-west of Vouziers, hostile aeroplanes were brought down in air-fights.

Headquarters, July 8.—On both sides of the Somme, the courage and tenacity of the German troops was the source of complete disappointment for the enemy during the whole day. Their numerous attacks, made again and again, were all bloodily repulsed.

The endless lines of British dead in front of the sector Ovilliers-Contal-Maison-Bazentine Grand and of the French dead before Biacher-Soyecourt are proof of the large masses employed by the enemy in their attacks, as well as of the terrible effect of the German artillery, machine-gun and infantry fire.

East of the Meuse, the enemy continued to sacrifice their soldiers in strong, but fruitless attacks against Froide Terre; the enemy were unable to gain a single yard of ground. Several hundred French were made prisoners. Feebler attacks against the high battery of Damloup were easily repulsed.

On the rest of the front, there were partially lively artillery and patrol activities. An attack made by approximately one French company at the Priest Forest failed.

German Convoy Attacked

The Admiralty reports: A convoy of nine German trading ships, bound to Swinemuende, were attacked on July 2, south of the Island of Oeland, without warning, by a submerged enemy submarine. The line of a torpedo was clearly observed, also two strong whirlpools caused by the firing of the torpedo.

Fortunately, the torpedo passed between the ships. The accompanying armed patrol boats immediately made an attack at the place where the submarine was supposed to be and chased it. The convoy arrived unharmed at Swinemuende.

On July 4, a German submarine, in the southern North Sea, sank a hostile submarine-destroyer.

The submarine U. 35, which had taken to Cartagena a personal letter from the Emperor to the King of Spain and medicines for the Germans interned in Spain, returned home after having fulfilled her task. On this trip, the submarine sunk, among others, the French armed merchant steamer Hernaut, after having taken over her guns.

During the month of June, the losses of aeroplanes were as follows:

	Anglo-German	French
Shot down in air combats	2	23
Shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire	1	10
Missing	4	—
Captured, when involuntarily passing within the German lines	—	3
Captured, while trying to land spies	—	1
Total losses	7	37

Of the 37, there are 22 in German hands.

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TONG SHAO-YI SHORTLY TO BE MADE PREMIER, IS REPORT IN PEKING

Tuan Chi-jui Will Devote His Entire Time To Army Affairs

THE CABINET DIFFICULTIES

Southerners Object To Serving With Men Who Favored Monarchical Plot

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, July 6.—Matters political still remain in a state of flux. As was anticipated in many quarters the southerners are not displaying any feverish anxiety to meet the Peking Government half-way. In the Cabinet formed last week the southerners were given control of the ministries of finance, communications, foreign affairs and education, but this apparently does not satisfy them. They strongly object to associating with former monarchists, for which one cannot blame them, but at the same time it is to be regretted that the incorrigible partizanship that has proved China's bane in the past is again raising its head.

Hopes are, however, expressed that Mr. Tong Shao-yi will see his way clear to accept the portfolio of foreign affairs. As he is apparently the leader of the southerners, as far as they can be said to have any leader, his acceptance of office would probably induce some of the lesser lights who are now hanging back to accept the responsibilities offered them.

In well-informed quarters it is thought that the newly appointed cabinet is only provisional, and that Mr. Tong Shao-yi will shortly become Premier. General Tuan Chi-jui will devote his entire duties to the administration of the ministry of the army, and it is probable that Mr. Alfred Sze, now Chinese minister in London, will become minister of communications.

The situation in Kwangtung and Hunan is still far from reassuring. In the former province at least four men aspire to the position of military governor, now held by General Lung Chi-kwang, and in Hunan, according to the Peking Daily News there are more than ten aspirants for the position. This super-abundance of official material is one of the difficulties that manifested itself after the revolution in 1911-12, and it constitutes today one of the great dangers that confront China. If a compromise between north and south be arranged there will be two sets of men and only one set of offices. This is believed by many to be the chief obstacle in the conclusion of an understanding. The difficulty is that the Government has no control over the rival claimants for official position in the independent or practically independent provinces. Only recently the navy took the step of declaring its independence, and the example is not likely to be overlooked by any of the military chiefs who finds that the views of Peking do not coincide with his own.

A foreigner long resident in China, and a sincere well-wisher of the country, recently expressed the belief that the genesis of the troubles from which China has been and is suffering was the arrest of the revolutionary movement in 1912, and again in 1916, before it had spent itself. The end of the revolutionary movement in 1912 was a most unsatisfactory compromise. It seems probable that the end of the revolutionary movement of 1915-16 will be a compromise equally unsatisfactory. He contended that if, instead of the Manchus abdicating, or even irrespective of their abdication, the north and south had fought things out to a finish, one or the other would have assumed control of the nation's affairs and there would have been coherent government.

Similarly, if at the present time the north, instead of endeavoring to purchase the co-operation of the south by concession, were to invite them to gain supremacy if they could, he believes that after a short and sharp trial of strength one side or the other would prevail and a lasting settlement would ensue. The theory is ingenious, but its defect is that it does not take into account external factors. Many will agree that it would be better to terminate the apparently endless palaver that is going on at the present time, but it cannot be forgotten that China is not a free agent, and that she would probably be prevented if she took the way out of her difficulties indicated above.

Financial matters are beginning to get easier, and it is expected that shortly the two government banks will be prepared to redeem their notes in silver. For political reasons a great deal of nonsense was talked about the extent to which notes had been issued, but I am told, on what I believe to be good authority, that an amount of conservatism that would surprise the average foreigner, was always shown in regard to emissions of paper money.

It is a thousand pities that politics in China get mixed up with everything. If finance and politics could be kept asunder the country would undoubtedly advance more quickly. The reputation of the two government banks has been besmirched, and a settlement of the financial difficulties delayed, because it was desired to make out a case against the men actively associated with these institutions. Probably one of the beneficial changes that will come in the future will be the divorce of the government financial institutions and politics. Unless this be done, a condition of things reminiscent of that which prevailed in Portugal in the time of Don Carlos will result.

Shipping Bulletins

We have been informed by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Co., that recently shippers have received information to the effect that their cargo to overland points in the United States and Canada was being delayed owing to the congestion on the railways. This congestion, however, does not in any way apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is worth while to mention that the local office has received a cable from Vancouver, which emphatically denies any congestion on the line, and also states that their general cargo from Vancouver to New York takes on an average 14 days in transit as usual. Moreover, the Pacific Coast strike does not affect Vancouver in any way.

* * *

The U. S. S. Wilmington and a Chinese gunboat are at Kiukiang, and the U. S. S. Elcano and 4 Chinese gunboats are at Nanking.

* * *

All the docks in the East are doing very well. It is understood that the Taikoo Dock is about to build a fair sized steamer for the Holt line, the materials being sent out from Great Britain. She is to be about 430 feet long by 52 feet beam, the biggest Hongkong built steamer by far up to the present.

* * *

It is curious to note that quite a number of Chinese junks, carrying say, 50-100 tons, are now fitted with internal combustion engines, which of course put them ahead of their competitors.

* * *

We understand that after several unsuccessful attempts to refloat the stranded Spanish Mail liner, the Fernando Po, which ran ashore on the Philippines Coast, 150 miles west of Zamboanga, some time last week, the vessel will be salvaged by one of the Hongkong dock companies. The steamer is on a reef, and the U. S. S. Monterey as well as the Coastguard cutter failed to pull her off.

* * *

The N. Y. K. s.s. Wakasa Maru, which will be despatched from Shanghai in the beginning of August next for Durban and Santos (Brazil), is one of the company's vessels which was destined to run on the new service between Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Moji or Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Colon and New York via Panama. She will, however, only attempt one voyage, after which she will be replaced on the same line by another cargo boat. The Wakasa Maru is a steel twin screw steamer, of 6327 tons, and was built in 1897 at Glasgow by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co. The other vessels running on the above route will be the Tsushima Maru, Toyooka Maru, the Toyukama Maru, and the Towkiwa Maru. The Toyooka Maru sails today at 5.30 a.m. for New York via Panama.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, June 11.—It is with the deepest feelings I write of the great loss Britain has sustained in the death of Lord Kitchener.

Pens more able than mine will try to do justice to "Kitchener the soldier"; the man who by his organising powers and ability turned a "nation of shopkeepers" into the largest voluntary army the world has ever seen, but as soldier and organiser, and even as head of the Department I have the honor to serve, I leave him and write of Kitchener the man.

Due to my holding for some time the secretaryship of his mother lodge I came into touch with him on masonic and other matters, and I always found, not the stern, cold man which he was always advertised as, but a courteous gentleman giving one the idea of a well-informed country squire, very interested in agriculture and having an extensive knowledge of wheat and other crops.

I first saw K. of K. at a footer match at Delhi, and later at various times on the North-West Frontier, the reorganising of which was his main accomplishment during the time he was Commander-in-Chief in India. He spared neither himself nor his staff, and instead of staying at Simla in the hills during the summer he was here, there and everywhere. It was said in the East that men used to strive their utmost to get on to his staff, and once on used to use their best efforts to get off again, he worked them so hard.

I remember during some maneuvers at a wilderness of a place called Muridki seeing K. of K. sleeping under "field service" conditions though some of the volunteer officers who were taking part had begged him to use one of their tents.

I recollect what a scurry there used to be from some of the "up country" station ball rooms when railway men reported the Commander-in-Chief's "special" was "wired through" as no-one knew what posts would be inspected, and the "special" more than once contained only the staff, K. of K. travelling by an earlier mail train.

England has lost a great man, but India has lost one of her greatest friends. Political changing gave India a fine Viceroy in Hardinge but it was touch and go that Kitchener did not have the position instead, and then who can say what great things might not have been accomplished by this friend of the East who understood Eastern things?

* * *

"The greatest jumble sale in the world. Everything from an elephant to a field mouse." Thus ran the advertisements for the Jumble Sale in aid of the Allies Wounded Fund held this week at the Caledonian Cattle Market. I admit I didn't personally see either the elephant or the field mouse but fancy I saw pretty well everything else. Stalls were dotted about all over the thirty odd acres of the market and three bands enlivened the proceedings. Over twelve thousand of the national guard were at one time or another helping the stall holders whilst troops of boy scouts and girl guides had the time of their lives and were bursting with the importance of their position.

The best known ladies of both society and stage had stalls and one could see Lady Markham selling coals, Miss Gertie Millar selling hats or Miss Selfridge selling ices, and though the weather was typical English June, which means pretty cold, ices seemed in great demand.

There were clocks, vases, tiger skins, boots, cakes, coal, clothes, paintings, puppies, jewellery, goats and about everything else one could think of.

* * *

My pin cushion bears another flag, souvenir of Wednesday last—"Wounded Tommes' Flag Day"—one of the best objects we have had a flag day for.

* * *

"The Happy Day" at Daly's is perhaps the best musical comedy we have had since "The Geisha" and in spite of the war every seat is booked for ages. Jose Collins (daughter of Lottie Collins of Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay fame) takes one of the two female leads and Winifred Barnes takes the other. They both have good voices and their duet in the third act is "great."

The plot hangs on the somewhat old tale of two young things of royal birth who are going to be married, doing a semi-kick over the traces at not being allowed to go on with their own ideas of marrying for love. They seek pastures new in the shape of a carnival where they meet, and fall in love with each other, only to find out that they are following their parents wishes, which to modern young people must be very annoying. Anyway I could quite understand the fellow falling head over heels in love with Miss Barnes. I could myself.

Week-end Fires

The Hongkew Bell Tower summoned the brigade early on Sunday morning to an outbreak at 44 C. Woosung Road. On arrival, the brigade found No. 44 well alight, and threatening the adjacent building. Numerous empty fruit baskets were blazing fiercely on the ground floor, but with two powerful pump streams, the Hongkew Company were able to hold and confine the fire. Out of the two buildings, No. 44 suffered most.

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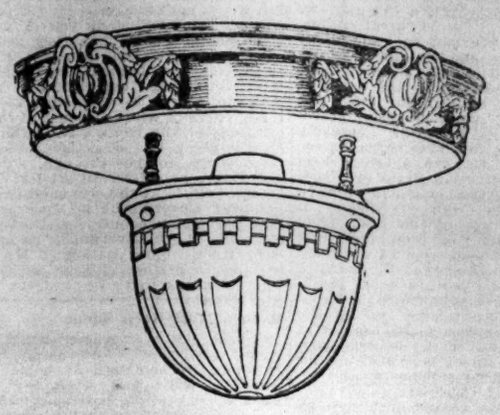

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Speech That Sent Liebknecht To Prison For Over Two Years

The following uncensored article, sent by mail, is the first full account of the "May Day" bread riots which took place in the Imperial Palace grounds in Berlin on May 1, when Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, made a vitriolic attack on the German Government. The speech, which is given below, led to Dr. Liebknecht's arrest, the propriety of which was later made the subject of a heated debate in the Reichstag.

A despatch received here last week said that Dr. Liebknecht had been sentenced to two and one-half years in prison for making his speech.

Berlin, May 1, Very early in the morning—With three other comrades I reach Hortensienstrasse, where Comrade Liebknecht lives. We enter No. 14, climb up the stairs, ring his bell. Comrade Liebknecht opens the door himself. He is thin, his hair looks unusually black and his face is deathly pale. He walks like a dead man, walking with grim steps. He leaves us and soon returns with his wife; she is a Russian. She nods welcome to us all. Suddenly a terrible fear comes to me. No one has spoken a word, yet we all feel that we are in the presence of a supreme moment. From Comrade Liebknecht's grim silence we judge that he is about to hurl prudence to the four winds and defy the Government.

He hands out, one to each of us, a copy of the speech which he will deliver. So far not one word is spoken While we are hurriedly reading his speech, which is to be delivered within a few hours, he remarks, "I have several thousands of these printed."

We have finished reading the prospectus which will make history and send him to prison. Then we go into conference.

We have been with him just an hour. We leave him.

Shortly after 2 p.m., same afternoon, May Day—I have taken a hasty lunch at the Central Hotel. As I near the door I hear the footsteps of great multitudes. As far as I can see, all the streets and side streets are full of surging, silently moving human beings; all moving in the direction where the May Day demonstration is to take place. These are men and women, mostly women. The men among them are mostly over 50. Suddenly it becomes apparent to me that there are more children in the crowds than men and women together. As they march I notice that I cannot see one in the crowd who has a smile on her or his face. Along the route no one is cheering them. I had never seen such immense crowds in the streets of Berlin. Not even during the Agadir crises had the streets of Berlin held such multitudes. The crowds move as though they are a part of a funeral procession. They are all sad, very sad.

I recognize a group of comrades in the crowd. I rush in and join them. Mund halten (keep your mouth shut) is the unwritten rule, and every one seems to observe it strictly.

Guards Ride Through Crowd

Some one has turned the head of the procession into Unter den Linden. We do not know why; very few of us have noticed it anyhow. We suddenly see a platoon of mounted guards dashing through the crowd, but they are riding on the sidewalk. The part of the procession that had been marching on the sidewalk rushes to the middle of the street in order to escape from being trampled upon by the mounted guards. Another group of mounted guards rides hurriedly, and still another follows. The people in the procession all about me do not seem to notice them. Not even a whisper one hears. Their footsteps have a strange sound to my ears.

On reaching the palace grounds I see in the distance five persons. From their elbows up they tower over the heads of the multitude surrounding them. I leave my friends and elbow my way through the thick crowd. I explain my impolite advance on the ground that I am a reporter on a party (Socialist) paper. I finally reach the spot where Comrade Liebknecht and other comrades are standing. The crowds are close where they are standing and I cannot make out whether they are standing on a raised platform or in a motor car. I am about twenty or twenty-five feet from the doctor.

Suddenly one of the comrades near Dr. Liebkencht raises his hand and at once proceeds to speak. The multitude is anxious to hear him. Every one is sounding "hush" in order to obtain silence and thus making more noise. Dr. Liebknecht uncovers his head; some one near by offers to relieve him of his hat. Deathly silence reigns all about the grounds. The interior of a cathedral cannot be more silent. The doctor begins.

"Comrades and friends." They start to cheer him. He holds up his hand forbiddingly, then he resumes:

"Some years ago a witty Socialist has observed that in Prussia we Germans have three great rights, which are: We can be soldiers, we can pay taxes and we can keep our mouths shut. The Socialist who made this observation has made it with a grim humor, but today the humor of it must be disconnected from it, it is all too grim. Especially in these days this observation is too true. Today we are sharing these three great Prussian State privileges in full. Every German citizen is given the full privilege to carry a rifle in any manner. Even the Boy Scout has been incited to play the ridiculous role of a soldier. They have thus planted the spirit of hate deep in his youthful soul. Meanwhile the old Landsturmer is forced to perform forced labor in invaded ccuntries, in spite of the fact that under the laws of the imperial constitution he cannot be called out for any other purpose than for the defence of the fatherland.

"As for his second privilege—his right to pay taxes—in this respect the German citizen is, up to the present time, far ahead of his brothers in foreign lands whom he is engaged in exterminating. And yet more privileges of this kind are awaiting him in the days to come—after the end of the war. The high taxes which the German people have so far paid are insignificant compared to the great burdens which he must carry after the war, and for which his masters are daily preparing him with such touching delicacy of patriotic sentiment through the medium of the official press.

"The new Germany has the unquestionable right to maul halten (holding his tongue). Recently our official press has been flooded by authoritative and parasaic exhortions to soldiers' wives that they must, for God's sake, not complain so much about the scarcity of food. Keep your mouth shut tight when hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children are hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children want milk, keep your mouth shut when your children cry for bread, keep your mouth shut and write no letters to the front."

Outside of Germany these remarks might sound like the stock phrases of a professional agitator, but not so in Germany, at least not in these days. I carefully watched for the effect of these remarks all about me, and I saw no pair of dry eyes.

Amid tense silence the doctor continued:

"In a recent issue the mouthpiece of the Pharisee, the Muenchener Neuesten Nachrichten, complains thus (reading from a clipping):

"'Our soldiers do not always receive from their dear ones at home the best encouragement to hold on. A soldier on furlough who before obtaining leave had performed his duty to his fatherland unflinchingly and went through many hardships with good humor, but after a visit home returned to the front with a sad face, worrying day and night about his dear ones and the pretended scarcity at home.'

Food Prices Beyond Workers

"Pretended scarcity certainly is palatable, especially when one is reminded of the fact that our police is weighing the bread, that the butter is out of the market, that fat, meat and margarine have reached a price that is beyond the probable reach of the workingman!

"Another well nourished Pharisee exhorts in the columns of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung by asking, 'Where is scarcity to be found?' and no doubt after having partaken of a good dinner he preaches with these words: 'We must teach ourselves at home how to manage to get along in our homes with as little as possible. But of course in large families with children the small earnings of the breadwinner being now totally absent, this sum must be replaced by the creation of a relief fund so that there may not be any serious want.' Exactly, but under no circumstances must the people complain of hunger. It annoys the soldier terribly and cripples his fighting power. Therefore do not write complaining letters to the front. In other words, you, wives of soldiers, hide the truth from your husbands; in fact, lie to them.

"The old proverb says, "The mouth speaketh out of the fulness of the heart.' And if her children's stomachs are empty it is hard for the wife not to mention the fact to her far away soldier husband that it is hard to provide his children with food while he is offering his life for his country. But if it is not found possible for your masters to prevail upon you to 'keep your mouths shut,' then they resort to a more practical means. They have a very simple means of stopping these annoying complaints. The Prussian censor is now supervising these letters of wives at home to their husbands at the front. They simply do not allow this objectionable correspondence to go through. Poor and unfortunate German soldier! He deserves pity! At the command of the militarist Government he has gone into the enemy country, and at the command of the Government he must steal from other nations. He is required to perform difficult services. The sufferings that he endures are past description.

Women Must Keep Silent

"About him everywhere shells and bombs sow death and destruction. His wife and children at home are suffering want and hardship; she looks about her and finds her children crying for bread. She is desperate, but she must not appeal or complain to any one. She must hold her tongue and suffer inwardly. But how can she silence her children? She must not even share the sympathy of her husband at the front, because that cripples her soldier husband's fighting powers. Her soldier husband must 'hold on' and 'steal' in the land of her neighbors. He must hold on and 'suffer' because the capitalists, the hurrah patriots and the armor plate kings have willed it so. Every one must keep his or her mouth shut, for the war profiteers must make money out of the want and misery of the wives and their husband soldiers at the front.

"By a lie the German workingman was forced into the war, and by like lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war!"

Dr. Liebknecht had scarcely finished this last sentence when as if by magic a sudden excitement broke out. Near the spot where the doctor and his friends had been standing the crowds surged back and forth. The great multitudes in the palace grounds had the appearance of an immense sea whose surface was every inch covered with human heads, those of men and women. The children became terrified. The shouts of the grownups and the terrified shrieks of the children added vehemence to the scene. The next moment I see Comrade Liebknecht pulled down from the stand. His friends also follow. Then I see fists raised. I suddenly discover that the jostling of the crowds about me has carried me further away from the spot where a riot is in progress. I again elbow my way toward where the doctor and his companions have been pulled down from the stand. I had made some progress when suddenly I find myself being swept backward by a huge human wave.

In spite of my wish to see what is going on behind me. I am being carried away further and further. Several hundred thousand panic-stricken souls are rushing toward the streets and the avenues that lead to the grounds. The scene is frightful. Every one is shouting. I steal a glimpse of the spot which is now the center of the sudden panic. I gasp with fright. I see numberless mounted soldiers with large black whips in their hands lashing the crowds. Their mouths are so close to the struggling and frightened men and women, yea, even children, that it is a miracle that thousands are not pinned to the ground. I see many people lying on the ground. I cannot tell whether they are killed or whether they fainted. But there are many of them. I myself was forced to step over several persons. I tried to lift up the body, but in the next moment was carried away.

May Day evening. Twenty-five or thirty comrades meet secretly at the home of a comrade in ——— strasse. We all know what the report is. Herr Doctor is arrested. We are all sad, very sad. We have met to exchange views as to what step to take next. Every one is laboring with heavy thoughts within himself. The silence is sickening. With the exception of four of the men who have come together to exchange views are all soldiers in the active army. Not all of them are privates. We have spent the entire night, sometimes in heavy silence and again in deliberation. It is decided that we——

Are the German workingmen thinking? Their present thoughts are tragic. It hurts them.

May 4. Comrade Liebknecht is still in prison. What prison? I do not know. Comrade Frau Liebknecht does not know where the doctor is being detained.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BROOKLYN WIN, 10 TO 1, IN COMEDY OF ERRORS

Four Runs Allowed To Score On A Strike Out; Features Of Game

Baseball bugs laughed themselves into a torpor Sunday over the funniest game Shanghai has ever seen. It was Brooklyn vs. Quiros and the flagship won by a score of 10 to 1.

From the point of science the game was rank; but judged as an afternoon's entertainment, it has rarely been equaled. Rasmussen, umpiring behind the bat, was a sort of interlocutor. The players were laughing too hard most of the time to register kicks. Here is one of the plays and the judgment that caused a veteran bug in the back row of the bleachers to fall off his seat backwards:

Brooklyn had three men on bases, Beavers stepped to the bat. He fanned and started to walk to the bench. Discovering that the pitcher had dropped the ball, Beavers got back in the base line and started galloping toward first in spite of the fact that each of the sacks was already occupied. All the runners, including Beavers, were allowed to score.

Neal, pitching for Quiros, struck out four and walked one. Gabel, a new tosser for Brooklyn, struck out five and also walked one. The score:

Brooklyn

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Leatherby, s.	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Friel, c.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Eysinger, c.	4	0	0	0	6	3	0
Daniels, 1st	3	2	2	0	10	0	0
Tangerman, l.f.	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Hubel, 3rd	4	1	2	0	0	1	0
Brenner, r.f.	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Beavers, 2nd	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Gabel, p.	3	2	3	2	0	2	0
Total	30	10	11	3	21	10	0

Quiros

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Doyle, 2nd	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hess, s.	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Sullivan, 1st	3	0	2	0	7	0	1
Stephenson, 3rd	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Eoone, l.f.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Glover, c.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meyers, r.f.	3	0	2	1	1	0	0
Light, c.	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Neal, p.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	25	1	5	1	18	10	3

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Cricket

A cricket match between "A" Company (British), S. V. C. and the Shanghai Scottish will be played on the Cricket Club grounds this afternoon and tomorrow. Both games start at 5.30 o'clock.

The following will represent "A" Co.—Messrs. H. E. Brewer, E. Brook, J. E. Cameron, D. Cooke, A. J. Daniels, R. Grimshaw, T. Macdonald, F. Milner, C. A. Momber, J. H. Teesdale and W. J. Monk (Capt.).

Lawn Bowls

S. L. B. C. v. Junior Golf Club

The above match was started on the S. L. B. C. rinks on Sunday afternoon, but had to be abandoned after the 12th end owing to rain. When play ceased the home club had a comfortable lead.

J. G. C. v. Yangtszepoo L. B. C.

The above match took place on the Yangtszepoo rinks on Saturday and resulted in a win for Yangtszepoo by nine points, the following being the scores:—

J. G. C.		Yangtszepoo.	
A. Allen		R. C. Aitkenhead	
G. Randall		S. Marks	
B. Anderton		A. Ferrier	
J. Park .....15 (skip)		G. Johnson ...22	
M. B. Anderson		G. Bloom	
A. E. Hayward		J. Shaw	
A. Macintosh		R. Dorrance	
D. McAllister...18 (skip)		G. McMurdo ...22	
P. W. Ephgrave		B. Miller	
C. Richards		P. H. Robinson	
A. Spiers		A. Malcolm	
A. Taylor .....20 (skip)		F. Ferrier 19	
G. Sherman		S. Mason	
W. E. Kinipple		R. K. Hamilton	
J. Anderson		J. Puncheon	
G. B. Stormes.19 (skip)		J. Burnside ...18	
Total 72		Total 81	

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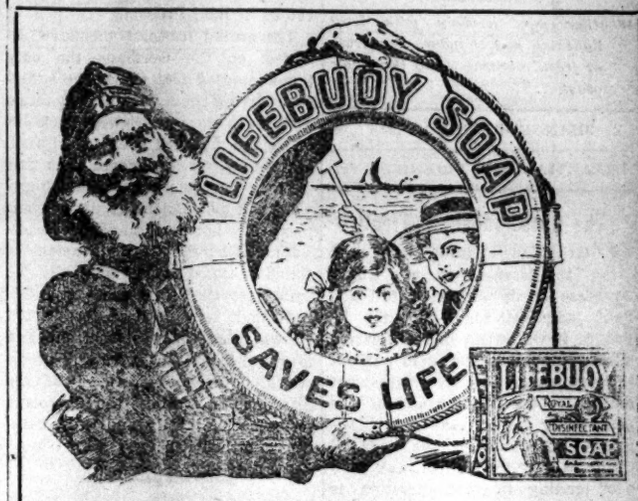

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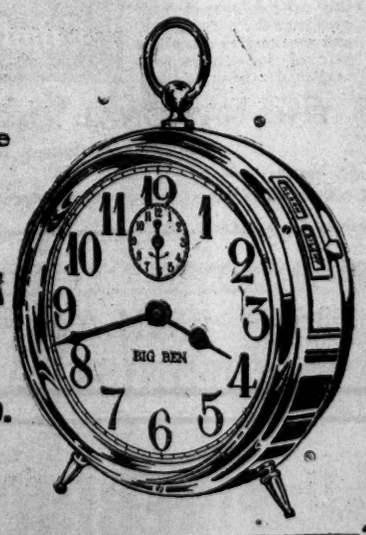

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The story will appear in Thursday's issue of The China Press.

APOLLO

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WEATHER

Weather fine, possibly with local lightning and thunder. Moderate or fresh monsoon along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, JULY 11, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Russo-Japanese Treaty

WHILE lack of information as to the details of the new Russo-Japanese treaty forbids a full and final judgment concerning the influence it will wield in Far Eastern affairs, enough is known to warrant the conclusion that the agreement makes for the maintenance of the peace out here. And from the general standpoint of the good of China, Japan and Russia, any compact tending in that direction is worthy of praise.

The news that the treaty has the approval of Great Britain would seem to confirm this first judgment. It could not well be anything but reassuring. China needs peace and China should welcome any agreement that marks a step towards peace, both domestic and foreign.

This treaty lessens by so much the chance for suspicion and intrigue in Peking.

From the standpoint of the Allies it is still more important for it announces to the world that there is no truth in the rumor prevalent for many months that Japan was planning after the war to make confetti of her treaty of alliance with Great Britain and enter into a new treaty with Germany.

Russia Resumes

(New York Times)

AT the close of the great German campaign in Russia last year it seemed to many people a gratuitous thing to say that in the crucial sense it had failed. Russia, indeed, had suffered a tremendous defeat, one which, perhaps, no other belligerent could have survived. She had lost Poland and Courland, at least 2,000,000 men, great quantities of stores, and almost her whole first and second lines of fortified defense, from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier; but she was yet uncrushed. The Germans had failed to put her out of the war, that is, to win a decisive result. They had won terrain which would be hard to hold, and had taken prisoners enough to populate a small empire, without seriously weakening the man power of this great and terrible adversary.

Proof that the dramatic German campaign in Russia was in the basic sense a failure is that Russia has dangerously resumed the offensive attitude. Again she disputes Galicia with the Austrians, and again the Austrians are overwhelmed. They have never been able to hold their own against the Russians. Twice already they have had to call upon the Germans to save them. In the reports now coming from Austrian Headquarters a kind of panicky emphasis is put upon the thickness of the Russian columns, the sheer weight of terrific numbers. "The Russians still cling to the theory of deep attacking columns," writes the Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent. Row after row sinks down and new rows are always there. Again he speaks of them as many waves following close upon another. So it has been always in this war. The Russian Army is unlimited. There is nothing like it in the whole world. It is too big to be either captured or destroyed. It can only be damaged, and hardly enough damaged to be felt.

Besides its unimaginable strength in numerical terms, the Russian Army has qualities. It is romantic, courageous, naive, and optimistic in defeat. It has both received and inflicted more punishment than any other army in this war—almost as much as all the others together. Russia's role has been more that of offense than defense from the beginning. She is the only belligerent on either side that has maintained two offensive operations at the same time. She began with two, invading East Prussia and Galicia simultaneously. And she now is maintaining two—one against Turkey in Asia Minor and the one just launched against the Austrians in Galicia. And that is to say nothing of the men she is contributing to the defense of France on the western front.

War to the Russian is a highly kinetic affair. His emotions require to be translated into heroic motor acts. Accoring to the Russian temperament, it is better to attack and fail than to turn warfare into an excavating contest underground. And his attacks, even when they have failed to achieve a permanent result, have never failed to amaze and disconcert the enemy. The first two-pronged Russian offensive probably saved Paris, because part of the German force striking into France had to be turned quickly against the invaders of East Prussia.

The second Russian offensive inflicted on the Germans the only ignominious defeat they have suffered. Having come within shell range of Warsaw they were swept back out of Poland, pursued even into Posen. When they were recovered from that disgrace they reappraised the job and went and took Poland in an efficient manner; that was another episode. This will be the third invasion of Galicia, timed very shrewdly to embarrass the Germans, for they have their hands full at Verdun and elsewhere on the western front, and may find it very awkward to have to go again to the assistance of the Austrians. Beating the Russians seems such a costly and futile business and then it doesn't last.

Correspondence

The Cabinet Crisis In China

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—That a Cabinet Crisis has arisen in China and is exercising the minds of a very large number of people of various nationalities and divers callings will be generally admitted, for fully 90 per cent of the residents (Chinese and foreign) in the treaty ports of the Republic are dependent for their living upon the trade and industries of the country. When peace prevails earnings are a comparatively simple matter for those who are desirous of earning an honest livelihood, and conversely, when turmoil prevails losses pile up and the workers' interests are gravely imperilled. Peace brings prosperity and it is lasting peace that all well-wishers of China unquestionably desire. The prospects of a peaceful solution of present difficulties can hardly be expected to materialise so long as false doctrines and grossly misleading statements appear in print and are bandied about by irresponsible individuals whose knowledge of history and of current events is limited to what they are able to gather from the columns of daily papers.

A great deal of very loose writing and talking has been indulged in lately about the refusal of certain well-known patriots to accept Cabinet appointments; they were never, seemingly, consulted about it prior to their nomination. It has been said that certain patriots having had a deal to do with the destruction of the corrupt bureaucracy which masqueraded as a civilised republican government, are in duty bound to readily help in the work of reconstruction with a view to evolving order out of the chaos created by the exceedingly ill-advised attempt to pulverise the Chinese Republic. Only as recently as today one of your morning contemporaries places the whole blame upon the south for the present crisis, alleging, emphatically, that the southerners are not "showing any readiness to compromise" and adds that "the men who have been asked to take up the burden of government are holding back because they refuse to work side by side with men whose views are not entirely in accordance with their own."

This is a very damaging accusation which is the reverse of creditable to whoever penned it, though in view of the fact that quite recently the Chinese were urged, in the journal referred to, to treat their Magna Charta, the original Constitution, as a mere "scrap of paper," it is not surprising. The accusation is on a par with the advice to the Chinese to treat solemn covenants as mere scraps of paper. The men appointed to the Cabinet to whom exception has been taken, and whose names were given in your last Sunday's issue, are apparently greatly esteemed in certain quarters because they are not well known to those who favor the formation of a cabinet that would in all probability come to grief inside three months and afford the military a further chance to interfere and set about dragooning the nation as they did in 1913.

Can it be possible that the writers referred to are unaware of the fact that the objectionable nominees to the Cabinet were deeply concerned in one of the most atrocious attempts to betray the nation and simultaneously fool the world that ever disgraced an administration? It is hard to believe this, yet, as it would seem to be so, and many people appear to have been entirely misled, it may interest not a few to know that when the Yuan government assured the friendly powers that the late President had been unanimously elected Emperor and was entirely guided by the will of the people the conspirators were lying. It was because the people were not consulted and Might was depended on to rob them of their Rights, and further because a most audacious attempt had been made to hoodwink the Powers, that the order went forth from Peking last October to the Governors of the provinces to burn all the documents relating to the alleged election and the so-called congratulations and petitions to the would-be emperor to ascend the throne.

It was because of the despicable frauds that had been perpetrated that in December last there went forth from Peking orders designed to "cover up the tracks" of the rogues who hatched the monarchical plot, the instruction to the provincial authorities pointing out that no matter how carefully their secrets may have been guarded, still they (the telegrams) remain as permanent records which might compromise the Government, and in the event of their becoming generally known result in severe criticism and bitter attacks, and, what in the view of the plotters was worse, might even "stain the opening pages of the new dynasty." Therefore, after carefully considering the matter, the Central Government concluded that it would be better to burn the documents.

These incriminatory orders preceded the outbreak of the revolution in Yunnan by only a few days, the fighting starting, if I mistake not, on Christmas Eve or thereabouts.

What earthly chance of success would there be for a Cabinet containing such foul elements as composed the monarchist muddlers who betrayed the trust reposed in them, made strenuous efforts to destroy the Republic and fool the Powers into the belief that everything was *de facto* being done in strict accordance with the will of the people? What is needed above all things at the present time is the formation of a Cabinet that would have the confidence of the vast majority of the people and be regarded by the Powers as irreproachable. Only fools attempt to mix oil and water together, for it is impossible and there is no reason for supposing that any attempt to do so in China would be more successful than elsewhere.

The "dovecotes" of Peking need a thorough cleansing, and instead of appointing men to high office who deserve only the contempt and detestation of their fellows the prospect of evolving peace on a permanent basis would be considerably enhanced were influence brought to bear on all who were in any way responsible for the monarchical conspiracy and its disastrous consequences to retire to their homes or seek asylums in lands where they might be esteemed so long as they were more or less unknown.

The mere fact of some of the Southern leaders refusing to accept office under present circumstances is surely evidence of their desire to see the task of reconstruction undertaken with every hope of success crowning the efforts of the builders of a New China on the ruins of a beaureaucracy that will go down in history as an indelible blot on the administration of the late president.

Yours etc.,
VIATOR.

Shanghai, July 10.

The Territorial Bank

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear sir.—Will you kindly insert the following in your correspondence columns and oblige?

Ever since the Territorial Bank trouble occurred, I have been asked various questions, both by my foreign and Chinese friends, particularly as to my connection with the bank.

During the days of organisation of this bank in Shanghai, I was the promoter and English secretary. I insisted on a most liberal adoption of modern methods. I did my best to convince the officials of the necessity of modern and efficient management.

I left the bank when it opened for business, as shown by the fact that I was not present at the big gathering on their opening day. I severed my connection with it entirely. Since that day, I have never had anything to do with the bank.

Yours truly,
T. N. Woo.

51 Bubbling Well Road.

Lord Milner Wants Anglo-American Union

British Statesman, Who Was Among First Mentioned as Kitchener's Probable Successor, Believes It Will Bring World Peace

Lord Milner, who believes that the peace of the world could be preserved if the United States and Great Britain stood firmly together, is one of several men who were promptly mentioned to succeed Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War in England. He has had a distinguished record as a colonial administrator. He was under Secretary for Egypt 1889-92, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1897-1901, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony 1901-1905, and, also, from 1897 to 1905, served as High Commissioner for South Africa. In early years he was an important figure in British journalism as a writer on The Pall Mall Gazette. His best known book is "England in Egypt."

A few weeks ago a representative of The New York Times called upon Lord Milner in London and asked him what he thought of a plan for the promotion of world peace by means of a union of the Entente Allies, in which the United States should join.

"I believe," he replied, "that England and the United States should fully recognize the fact which has been demonstrated in this war, and which really had been demonstrated long before the war began, that already in a sense they are interdependent.

"What I especially stand for is the closest possible union between the various States under the British Crown. Always I have aimed, as well as I have been able, at the accomplishment of this. This might seem to strike away from closer relationship between Great Britain and the United States. I do not think it need do that.

"I believe philandering between nations to be foolish, but there must never be another serious quarrel between the States and England. I believe the greatest disaster in human history was the split which separated the American colonies from the home country. But it had occurred long before I came upon the scene.

"It has taught us two things—one that it must grow no wider, and the other that a similar split must not be allowed to occur between Great Britain and any of her dominions or colonies.

"The hostility between the States and England was caused by England's efforts to manage America's affairs across a distance of 3,000 miles. Our failure in this instance cured us of any disposition to alienate our remaining colonies by meddlesome interference from home in their local affairs. But then there arose the opposite danger that the remainder of the British Empire might go to pieces as the result of sheer indifference, the loosoning and gradual extinction of all political ties.

"In an empire like ours that is a very serious danger, far more serious than it could be if our possessions were included within linked boundaries. *Lassez faire*, the doctrine that no political bond need exist between the various parts of the empire, was prevalent when I entered public life, the argument being that separation into politically independent States did not matter so long as friendship was maintained between them. But of late years there has been a steadily growing feeling that mere friendly sentiment is not a sufficient bond; that the autonomy of the parts, their complete independence of one another in local affairs, must be supplemented by an organization which will enable them to be a unit in international affairs, with a common system of defense and a common foreign policy.

"This ideal has not yet been realized. Nevertheless all the British people now are thoroughly agreed that we need to work together; that in dealing with the rest of the world we should act as one, and that when it comes to fighting we should enter combat as a single State. We have done precisely that in this war. But for this, it must always be remembered, there is no constitutional provision."

Lord Milner was asked what he thought about the plan for an Imperial Parliament, to sit at Westminster, in which all parts of the empire should be represented.

"That is one possible way of realizing the ideal," he said, "and the most perfect way. I am not prepared to say it is the only way. In any case it is not essential that the Imperial Parliament should sit at Westminster.

"The word 'empire' and the word 'imperial,' imperfectly convey the thought, and, perhaps, have been unfortunately chosen. They suggest domination, ascendency, the rule of a superior over inferior or vassal States. But British 'imperialists' of the modern school (of which I am one and ever shall be one) when speaking of the British Empire think, not of an empire in the old acceptation of the term, but of a group of States, independent one of the other in local affairs, although bound together in the defense of their common interests and the development of a common civilization.

"Combination of this kind can be accomplished only through organic union. Alliances will not suffice. They can be made and unmade and never are more than nominally lasting."

"Does not the present organization of the British Empire meet all these requirements?"

"No," said Lord Milner, "we must admit that the dominions overseas and the United Kingdom in their present relationship form but the raw material for such a union. Perfect union is still distant, even though this war unquestionably has brought it nearer and has proved that it is not wholly visionary and unattainable, as some had argued in the days before this struggle showed the community of interests and ideals and the impulse toward co-operation throughout the whole empire.

"Everything which is happening in these days is proving the true co-partnership of the British peoples. All parts of the empire are putting cheerfully into the common pool all that they have of men, of effort, and of money. But the difficulty about the situation as it stands is that it has no permanent basis. The policy for which all parts of the empire are fighting is dictated by one part of the empire—England. The problem is gigantic. How are we to get a Government which will be truly representative of the interests and sentiments of all parts of the empire?

"We cannot expect Canada, Australia, and New Zealand always to follow the lead of the home Government, and I, for one, neither expect nor desire it. The leadership, if we are to avoid misunderstandings and injustices, and especially if we are to avoid inefficiency and waste, must be in a body which represents the whole empire and in the creation of which the whole empire actually participates."

We were sitting in the library of Lord Milner's house, just back of Westminster Abbey, and not far from the Parliament Buildings. Lord Milner pointed through the window.

"The only empire leadership there is, at present," he remarked, "is in that Parliament. The British Dominions extend quite around the world, yet that Parliament is elected exclusively by the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Can any-one with reason say that the small body of men gathered in that Parliament, almost all of them born and bred in the United Kingdom, necessarily and inevitably swayed by the local politics of the United Kingdom, for the most part little acquainted with the conditions and sentiments of the outlying dominions and dependencies of this vast empire—can any-one say that this body of men is competent to perform the great task with which it is intrusted?

"The great overseas Dominions have accepted *pro hoc vice* the exclusive control of the United Kingdom. They have willingly subordinated themselves to a Government which represents Great Britain and Ireland alone. But they will not, they ought not, always to efface themselves. If then we are to remain in the long future, as we practically are in this war, a single State, we must have a supreme Government over the lot of us, and deriving its authority from the whole lot. As I have said, we cannot rely permanently upon affection, good-fellowship, the sentiment of a common origin.

"That such influences alone are not enough to insure that similarly thinking and aspiring people should work efficiently together is proved by the fact that the United States and the British Empire are not standing side by side today in face of the greatest danger which ever has threatened the principles and ideals which are equally dear to them both.

"If we and you—England and America—had had a common Government for a century and a half, if we had remained linked in the face of the world, there would have been no war this year or last year; there would be no war next year.

"If this war proves anything, it proves the absolute necessity of political union to insure solidarity of action in a struggle for existence. Everywhere political ties have prevailed against bonds of blood and sentiment. The Slavs of the Austrian Empire have marched against their brother Slavs. The Poles, the Danes, even the Alsatians, who were subjects of the Kaiser, have swelled the German armies.

"On the other hand, Boers, Indians, and Africans, over whom the British flag flies, have fought for Great Britain, as have Canadians, whether of French or British origin. But millions of Americans of pure British origin just across the border have looked on. This is not said in the spirit of reproach. They are loyal to their own flag and citizenship. I refer to it only to emphasize the supreme importance of the flag, the political tie, and to explain why I lay such great stress upon maintaining and strengthening the political bond between the different parts of the British Empire.

"Another reason why I am so keen to see the British Empire remain one political unit, cemented by closer ties, is nothing more nor less than the existence and magnitude and power of the United States. I want to see the States and the British Empire equal, and to see them, as great and equal powers, extend to one another the earnest, honest hand of friendship.

"Between the United States and the British Empire there can be real equality, and it is only between States of approximately equal power and status that such friendship can be permanently maintained. It is impossible that an equal friendship could exist for all time between the United States and the United Kingdom, if it stood alone. We in these small islands have a population of 45,000,000, which will not become much more numerous. You, the United States, have 100,000,000 population, and an extent of territory which can well supoft a vastly greater number.

"But an equal friendship between your country and the British Empire, as a whole, is possible. The territory under the British flag inhabited by men of the European race is enormous. The British Empire and the United States should ever remain two of the great States of the world. Neither need fear, neither could look down upon the other, and they have common ideals of freedom, humanity and justice. The conditions thus are perfect for an efficient friendship.

"I do not hesitate to say that in such a friendship you would have the best security that is possible for the peace of the world. A sympathetic understanding which would bring this about seems to me wholly practical. Had it not been for that historic event which I have mentioned and the effects which cannot now be undone, community of race and the fundamental similarity of our ideals would have held us together as one people.

"Now the States have absorbed a large non-British population, and are rather further apart from us, I think, than when the split occurred. But the fact remains that we have many things in common. One is that we are largely, though not wholly, of the same stock. Another is one of the paramount features of both British and American psychology—neither people will tolerate cruelty or oppression, neither will consent to brutalization of the weak by the strong. Anything like inhumanity, even if justified by legality or logic, is intensely repugnant to them both. I think this trait is more distinctive of them even than the love of freedom. No doubt they both may lay claims to that, but so do other nations, and no doubt some others with equal truth.

"There is another point of similarity to the one I have just mentioned. It is the spirit of tolerance, which leads both people to put up with a great deal rather than to dragoon the individual, or abandon the principles of governance by persuasion rather than by force.

"This has its odious developments, no doubt. Both countries tolerate extravagances and aberrations of individual idiosyncracy which would be repulsive to the best Latin and Teuton c minds; but the advantages

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY TELLING MISS. JONES-YOU ARE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE?
WELL-I WOULDN'T DARE TELL IT TO YOU-
WOMEN ARE THE REAL RULERS OF THE WORLD-
I AGREE WITH YOU-
IF WOMAN WAS GIVEN THE CREDIT SHE DESERVES-MAN WOULD NOT BE SO PROMINENT IN HISTORY-
IF SHE GOT ALL THE CREDIT SHE WANTED-HE'D BE IN THE POOR HOUSE-
I NEVER WIN A BATTLE IN THIS HOUSE!
GEO MCMANUS

Sir A. Stein's Discoveries

Sir Aurel Stein has reached London on the conclusion of a two and a-half years' Journey through Eastern Turkestan, Western China, the Pamirs, Russian Turkestan, and the Persian-Afghan border—a journey which involved over, 11,000 miles of marching. Of his discoveries Reuter's Agency furnishes some details.

Sir Aurel followed a line of march to the Pamirs which took him across Darel and Tangier, a territory in the Hindukoosh, never before visited by Europeans. The visit was made possible by the chance that Pakhtur Wali, an exiled chief from Chitral, who had carved out for himself a new kingdom there, was then endeavoring to consolidate it by getting into friendly relations with the Government.

In Chinese Turkestan, in the Taklamakan desert, there still stood a large ancient orchard showing with much clearness the elaborate arrangement of fruit trees and vines carried over trellis, all dead. The settlement had been abandoned close on 1,700 year ago, and the river which once carried water to it now loses itself in the sand at a very great distance.

Perhaps his most important discovery was the tracing of the ancient route through the Lop desert and of the numerous ruins along that part of it which lay through a dried-up ancient delta. It was by this route that the ancient Chinese conveyed all their silk to Central Asia and the far-off Mediterranean. The numerous pieces of exquisite Chinese silks and brocades found in the cemeteries will open up a new chapter in the history of textile art.

In that part of the desert which was waterless in ancient times for a distance of some 150 miles he was able with accuracy to track the route of the ancient caravans by finds of coins and other small objects accidentally dropped. In one place the direction in which a convoy had moved was clearly marked by hundreds of copper coins strewing the salt-encrusted ground. They had probably dropped from a load during a night march and had remained untouched for least at 1,000 years.

Lord Milner Wants Anglo-U. S. Union

(Continued from Page 6)

of the Anglo-American psychology more than offset its drawbacks.

"I am aware that such talk may seem somewhat like self-righteousness, and that assumption of superior virtue which, with some reason, has tended to make us, British and Americans alike, appear hypocritical to other nations. I fully admit that claptrap is our besetting sin in this country, and I venture to believe that some Americans will confess that it is theirs also—which is possibly another point of our resemblance.

"But in both peoples we surely find deep-seated instincts of humanity and tolerance which are not claptrap, because they have frequently been put to the test, and not proved spurious. Consider the dealings of both nations with subject races. It will be possible to find in the British record many instances of individual cruelty and injustice, and your own record is not wholly free from such blots; but when the national conscience of either people is aroused it invariably and decisively revolts against such practices.

"In England these reactions of public opinion have been so constant and so severe that mildness and clemency, even in excess, have now become a settled principle of British rule over weaker races. I believe Americans, in general, have been proud of this fact, feeling it to be to the great credit of the nation from which they sprang."

Lord Milner then went on to speak of England's work in governing backward peoples. He declared that she was doing America's work as well as her own, in fact, was doing the world's work. Some one, said Lord Milner, must bear "the white man's burden," and Germany, he added, had shown a bad record in this respect. He said, in this connection:

"I do not believe America would care to see the British dependencies in Africa ruled in the spirit which has been shown by Germany in such few enterprises of the sort as she has undertaken. And I am sure that those in the United States who are familiar with the facts of British Government in India would never wish to see that Government replaced by a Government of Junkers.

"For these and many other reasons I think it the most natural thing in the world that the United States and the British Empire should work together. They have more in common than any other two great nations. Standing together they form a power for good which could not but be decisive. The spirit of tolerance, the desire, to 'live and let live,' is such a prominent trait in both peoples that they would never be likely to abuse their power and thus unite the rest of the world against them.

"Indeed, I think the danger lies rather in the other direction. I mean that both our nations are so tolerant that they might not give guidance enough to other countries. But, after all, that would be better than bullying everybody in the Prussian style.

"When I am infuriated by the thought of our blunders before the war and in the war, by the weakness of our policy and the way that England has allowed herself to be led by the nose, I presently take comfort in the thought that, if we have been blind and gullible, and far too easy going, we did honestly try to avert the great calamity which has befallen the world. So far from giving any provocation to Germany, we unsuspectingly threw our whole Empire open to the Germans. No people ever gave better treatment or more equal opportunity to the strangers within its gates.

"I am sure that if ever I were in a tight place and found myself the 'under dog' I would rather be at the mercy of Englishmen than at that of men of any other race, and I should take Americans as my second choice. Of that I am quite certain. I am sure Americans would give me as good a chance as any people in the world, save possibly my own countrymen.

"And I think I can speak with some experience on this point, for all my life I have been apt to find myself the champion of unpopular causes. 'Imperialistic' was for a long time misunderstood and unpopular. So was national service, which was denounced as 'conscription.' Latterly, I have been denounced as a 'German.' And it is quite true that I was born in Germany, that I had a German grandmother and a partly German education. More than that, I have a great appreciation of the strong points of the Gremans, with their patriotism, their thoroughness, their fidelity to science and their marvelous gift of organization.

"But I don't think a man is a worse patriot for being able to recognize the strong points of other nations, and even of enemies. And it is really humorous that those who are now raising a hue and cry about my being German are the very same people to whom I have for years and years been anathema, and with much more reason, because I was ultra-British—an out-and-out British Imperialist.

"That is what I am and always shall be. I have given you my reasons for it, my reasons, too, for thinking that British Imperialism, as I conceive it, should find favor and sympathy in your country, on which, next to my own, I base my hopes for the future freedom and progress and peace of the world."

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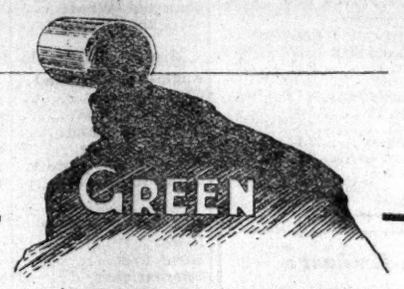

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 10, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.90
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1932
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9⅛—Tls.	7.24
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	10.03
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....29⅝d.	
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-9⅛
London .....Demand	2-9⅛
India .....T.T	204¾
Paris .....T.T.	386½
Paris .....Demand	387
New York .....T.T.	65⅝
New York .....Demand	65½
Hongkong .....T.T.	72¾
Japan .....T.T.	77¼
Batavia .....T.T.	158¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10¼
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-10⅜
London .....6 m-s. Ctds.	2-10⅝
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-10⅞
Paris .....4 m-s.	401½
New York .....4 m-s.	68⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1—Hk. Tls.....6.14	
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs 4.55	
" " 1—Marks †.....3.73	
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....1.30	
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....1.52	
" " 1—Rupees 2.42	
" " 1—Roubles.....2.47	
" " 1—Mex. $ 1.50	

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 10, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Gas 6% debs. Tls. 93.00
Langkats Tls. 27.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 95.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.70
Chemors Tls. 1.95
Consolidated Tls. 3.55
Consolidated Tls. 3.60
Consolidated Tls. 3.65
Kamuntings Tls. 8.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.27½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.97½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls .1.10
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.75

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1916 Tls. 100.00
North China Ins. Tls. 155.00
Sumatras Tls. 160.00
Butes Tls. 1.77½
Telephones Tls. 86.50
Tebongs Tls. 27.50
Bukits Tls. 5.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Bukits Tls. 15.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 cash
Chengs Tls. 13.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.30 Aug.
Dominions Tls. 13.00 cash
Seekees Tls. 8.30 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.50 cash

Direct

Chemors Tls. 92.50 cash
Chemors Tls. 1.95 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.15 July

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 4⅛d. paid.
Oct. to Dec.: 2s. 5⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.
Last Quotation, London, July 7:
Spot: 2s. 3⅛d. to 2s. 4d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4⅜d. to 2s. 5d paid.
Tendency of Market : Firmer.

June Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Gande and Co. inform us that the output of Rubber of the Amherst Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., for the month of June was one thousand five hundred and thirty pounds of dry rubber.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 8.—Bar silver spot, is at 29⅝d.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$760 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 230.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 S.
North China.....	155 Sa.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156
Hongkong Fire.....	$375 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	97s. x d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochlen.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.....	$3s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$125 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf...	$82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 95 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 135
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 106 B.
International.....	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 92
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$118 Sa.
Green Island.....	$9.40 S.
Langkats.....	Tls. 27½ Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.60
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5.60xd. B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37½ B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.77½ B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13½
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.65 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19¼ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12 B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8¼ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27½ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 85½ B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 86½ Sa.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 288¾.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 8 was 136 tons, and for July 9, 120 tons."

Tebong Estate Pays Tls. 3 Dividend

A final dividend of Tls. 2, making Tls. 3 for the year, was declared at the annual meeting of the shareholders in the Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Wattie and Co., yesterday. There were 4,386 shares represented.

Mr. W. S. Davidson presided, the other directors present being Messrs. H. M. Tibbey and Chu Pao-san. The chairman said:

The report and accounts now before you have been in your hands for some considerable time and, with your permission, I propose to follow the usual custom and take them as read. In compiling their report, your directors have again endeavored to give you the fullest particulars possible about the working of your property.

Advantage was taken of the demand for rubber lands which arose during the year to sell three small lots, with a total area of 62 acres. Of this area, one lot of 39 acres had just reached maturity, but, as it lies at a considerable distance from any of the other plantings, proper supervision over the tappers would have been almost impossible, except at an excessive cost. The other 23 acres comprised two lots of younger rubber, situated still further away from the estate proper, on the roadside, near Tebong Station.

Part of the proceeds of this sale was utilized to clear and plant with Hevea some 266 acres. These new plantings adjoin the factory site and that of the manager's bungalow and connect the planted area on the home division with that on Bukit Putus division, which has had the effect of making the estate much more compact and improving its appearance generally.

This leaves the company with approximately 1,900 acres of reserve land, all of which is suitable for planting and your directors, acting in consultation with the visiting agent and the manager, decided to open up a further 600 acres this year, providing funds could be arranged.

In March last, a circular was issued to you in which you were informed of this decision and, at the same time, telling you that it was proposed to provide the necessary funds by the issue of the remaining 3,235 shares at Tls. 32 per share, which were then offered to the shareholders in accordance with the company's articles. Applications were received for 502 shares, thus providing Tls. 16,064 and this sum, together with the balance remaining from the sale of the 62 acres, will be used to open up and plant as large an area as possible.

Needless to say, it will not suffice to open up the 600 acres mentioned in the circular of last March and, of course, unless it becomes possible later on to dispose of the remaining 2,733 shares, none of the debentures can be paid off.

Turning now to the output of rubber, you were, no doubt, disappointed to find that the output for the year was so much below the figure announced by me as the estimated output when addressing you last year. I would like to say here that this estimate was not made by the present manager, who only took over charge of the estate on February 19, 1915, but, at the same time, Mr. McKenzie states that, whilst this estimate was on the high side, he thinks the output might have been achieved had it been possible at all times to have obtained a full force of tappers.

Unfortunately, from one cause or another, this was not possible until towards the end of the year, by which time it was too late to catch up to any extent on the shortage. The manager's estimate of the output of dry rubber for the current year is 650,000 lbs., which figure, he states, is a safe one.

The labor position, especially as regards Chinese, is still far from satisfactory and, in order to retain the Chinese at present on the estate and to prevent them from leaving to join estates in Negri Sembilan and Johore, where they can obtain higher wages, it has been found necessary to start tapping by contract. By this system, each tapper is paid a fixed sum for every pound of rubber that he brings in, which, of course, enables those who are willing to work hard to earn considerably more than the ordinary daily wage.

The system has one drawback, however and that is, it necessitates much closer supervision on the part of the European staff, to see that the trees are not wounded and that the cups and spouts are in good order. The manager will give special attention to this point.

The number of trees in the tapping rounds at the end of January was 173,900, as compared with 158,600 at the commencement of the year, or, in in other words, 15,300 new trees were taken into the rounds during the year. The average rate of yield obtained from these trees was 378 lbs. per acre per annum, as compared with 316 lbs. for the previous year, a very satisfactory increase of 62 lbs. per acre.

The F.O.B. cost of production was just under ten pence per pound, or almost 2 pence per pound less than that of the previous year. This figure includes 80% of the general expenditure and the same proportion of the Shanghai expenses.

Weeding costs show a reduction of 21 cents per acre per month, as compared with last year and, I hope, will be still further reduced during the current year. The rainfall was very materially less than during previous years and again, in the early Spring of this year, a severe and prolonged drought was experienced.

White ants were somewhat troublesome in the vicinity of the Jungle boundaries and ravines, but these have been cleaned up and disease may be said to have practically disappeared.

In regard to health conditions, I may say that, when the report was issued, the latest advices from the estate were much more favorable and indicated that an improvement had set in. It is all the more disappointing now to be obliged to tell you that this improvement did not last and that there has again been a good deal of sickness.

An anti-malarial scheme has been put in hand, under medical advice and, better hospital accommodation having been sanctioned by your directors, a start has been made and the work will be completed with all possible despatch.

The visiting agent, in his last report, states that the condition of the gardens is very satisfactory, lallang has been eradicated everywhere and the whole estate, with the exception of a few fields, is now clean-weeded and under monthly upkeep.

I think, when you stop to consider that there were only four Europeans on the estate, every one of whom was, at one time or another, laid up with fever, to supervise a planted area of 2,434 areas, as well as to attend to an output of over 500,000 lbs. of rubber, that great credit is due to the manager and his staff for the large amount of work that has been accomplished during the year and, in this connection, I shall later on have the pleasure of asking you to authorise the board to distribute, at their discretion, a bonus of not more than 10% on their salaries to those members of the staff whose agreements do not call for a fixed honorarium.

Turning now to the accounts and dealing with the working account first, you will notice that the stock of rubber on hand at the end of last year realised a sum of no less than Taels 31,974.21 in excess of the value placed thereon in last year's accounts. When the accounts were made up, there remained an unsold stock of rubber amounting to 60,485 lbs., which was valued for the purposes of the accounts at Taels 0.80 per pound, or, say, Taels 48,388.

Account sales have since been received for 46,794 lbs., which realised Taels 48,275.91, so that practically the whole of the proceeds of the remaining 13,691 lbs., for which account sales have not yet been received, will go to swell the profits for the current year. The average net price realised for 528,809 lbs. was 2/6½ per pound.

On the debit side, the whole of the Shanghai office expenses, as in the past, has been charged against the year's working. Profit and loss account has been debited with the whole of the debenture and bank interest, the debenture trustees' and auditors' fees and a small difference in exchange, while the net profit for the year transferred to the balance sheet is Taels 344,061.69.

From the balance sheet, you will have seen that the expenditure on capital account amounted to Tls. 57,079.35, as against an estimated expenditure of S.S. $62,000, but it must be borne in mind that the foregoing sum includes Tls. 14,507 spent on new clearings, which were paid for out of the sum of Tls. 18,920.63 received from the sale of the 62 acres. The manager, owing to the pressure of other work, was unable to proceed with the erection of his new bungalow, which is urgently needed, so that the cost of this building has been brought into this year's estimates.

I have already told you the estimated output for the current year, so that, to enable you to form some idea of the probable state of the company's affairs at the end of the year, it is only necessary for me to add that the estimated cost of production is 10½d. per pound F.O.B. Malacca and that capital expenditure, exclusive of new planting, is estimated at S.S. $77,000. Of this sum, no less than $68,675 is for new buildings and new machinery and the balance for upkeep of the immature area.

This expenditure for new buildings and new machinery will, no doubt, come to you as somewhat of a surprise, but you must remember that your property is growing and that, as it grows and as larger areas come into bearing, more accommodation must be provided for the larger European staff and the largely increased number of coolies required and additional facilities must be provided for handling the increased output.

The balance standing at the credit of profit and loss account, after the payment of the two interim dividends, amounts to Tls. 270,085.81 and you will have seen from the report how your directors propose to deal with this sum. It was originally their intention to recommend making a contribution to some war fund, but, after consulting the company's legal advisor, it was found that the articles of association allow the company to contribute only to some charitable purpose.

Under these circumstances, your directors decided not to include any such appropriation in their recommendations, but to leave it to the shareholders to decide whether they desired to contribute to a war fund of a charitable nature, or to authorise the board to invest a fixed sum in the bonds of one or other of the allied Powers.

I may say here that your directors favor the latter course, since, if the home Government at any time decides to levy income tax on British registered companies, you would not be penalised by any contribution already made.

The chairman continued that he had received a letter from a shareholder, complaining about the delay in paying an interim dividend. He explained that they paid off Tls. 83,000 in the first half of the year and, therefore, it was impossible to do more.

Then, when funds accumulated, it was his intention to pay a final dividend about May, but the other directors differed. It was eventually decided to pay a second interim dividend about the middle of April. On this, he did not think the criticism was quite justified.

The following resolutions were then put and carried:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Chu Pao-san.

That a final dividend of Taels 2 per share be paid. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. Tibbey.

That the appointment of Mr. H. M. Tibbey as a director be confirmed. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Chu Pao-san.

That Mr. Chu Pao-san be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. L. Anderson.

That the directors' fees be fixed at Taels 4,000 per annum, for division. Proposed by Mr. A. L. Anderson, seconded by Mr. C. H. Purcell.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year, at a fee of Taels 500. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. M. Tibbey.

That a bonus not exceeding 10% on their salaries be distributed at the discretion of the directors to those members of the staff whose agreements do not call for a fixed honorarium. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. W. Noel.

The chairman having referred again to the question of war fund subscriptions and mentioned that the directors had in mind the allocation of Tls. 5,000 for this purpose, Mr. A. L. Anderson proposed that they make an investment to that amount in British Exchequer bonds.

This was seconded by Mr. H. M. Tibbey and agreed to.

TOBACCO SALES

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 704 bales tobacco, at Guilders 1.36."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BEATTY'S STRATEGY IS UPHELD IN ENGLAND

Naval Men Say He Was Justified In Risking Ships To Give Jellicoe Chance

London, Monday, June 5.—Among English naval men I find very general commendation of the part Admiral Beatty played in the Jutland, or as the Germans call it, the Skagerack battle. It is admitted that in the superficial aspects the Germans strategy seemed supperior in the sense that the High Seas Fleet was able to get a blow in and escape the full punishment from a superior adversary.

As against this it is argued that Germany cannot afford to lose as much as Great Britain and that consequently Beatty was well justified in exposing himself in order to give Jellicoe's heavy ships an opportunity of delivering a knockout.

Beatty's big ships apparently came up in three detachments in the order of their speed, the newest battle cruisers, mostly with 13½-inch guns leading, the older ones with 12-inch guns arriving some time later and four fast battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class with 15-inch guns latest of all.

In the Dogger Bank battle, where the Blucher was sunk it was seen that the ultra fast ships which lead the pursuing line are liable to attract heavy punishment from the concentrated fire of ships retreating in company and at the earliest stage the British handful of biggest battle guns may have had nearly all the guns of the German high seas fleet turned on them. It would not be surprising if the Queen Mary was sunk early under those circumstances.

The advent of the three older battle-cruisers under Admiral Hood's flag would greatly relieve the situation, and the shorter range of their 12-inch guns would make the fight more unequal for them, hence the sinking of their flagship the Invincible.

After the four Queen Elizabeth type ships came up with their heavier armor and 15-inch guns the battle was less unequal, but the British were still inferior in everything except speed, and as the object was to hold the enemy and not to run away from him the higher speed was not fully utilizable.

How long this action lasted before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet of battleships arrived is not known, but if, as seems likely, his starting point and Admiral Beatty's were about equi-distant from the scene of the battle and both started about midnight he could have hardly joined in much before 8.30 p.m. The light would then be fast failing and the night was moonless.

The Germans turned tail and made off with the British in pursuit. What had previously been a gunfire action between manoeuvring fleets of big ships developed into a running fight, in which most of the losses were inflicted by mines and torpedoes discharged by destroyers and submarines, as under the cover of darkness they ran in among the larger vessels.

The Germans lost ships at this stage, but they had apparently calculated their distance with nicety and were able to reach protected waters by about 4 a.m., just as the increasing daylight gave the British an opportunity to renew the contest of gunfire.

This interposition of the night which balked Jellicoe cannot be put down as an accident. Vice Admiral Scheer had evidently thought it out most carefully, and it seems the key to his whole plan.

Some English critics assert that herein is to be seen superior strategy on the part of the Germans. Their argument is mainly based on the theory that the Admiralty had been influenced by pleas of the east coast populations and had, as they say was indicated in Mr. Balfour's letter to the Mayor of Yarmouth, divided its striking forces into two main fleets. Whether or not this statement is correct only the Admiralty knows, but assuming that it is correct the general result of the battle, according to Great Britain's rather belated reports of the results achieved, i.e., almost equal losses on both sides, would seem to indicate that there were many points in favor of such a strategical plan.

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$4.00 per hour

Clearance Sale
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10183

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Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that ***one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected:*** but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada TODAY. A solid company that will invest your money under laws that protect the policy holder absolutely.

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22 Kiangse Road.

Kahn System "HY RIB" and Trus. Con. Waterproofing Paste for Concrete Structures

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THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES

A large stock just arrived and held in our godowns.

Hy Rib the best material for light weight partitions and floors without form work. Easy to erect—low in cost—fireproof.

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Consultation invited.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Feochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwanchendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dairy (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... "	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... "	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dairy	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Joshin Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	none
Sauli	"	30-40
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	"	10-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	2-4
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2- 3
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	4- 5
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.75
Barn	"	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Tonight
"PROTEA III"
or
"The Spies' Round-Up"
Featuring "Protea," the dauntless detective, in a long series of breathless exploits
Funeral Procession of Yuan Shih-k'ai
Pathe Gazettes and Comedy Film

NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 19 and 20
will be sereened on Thursday, July 13

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme
FOR
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday;
11th, 12th and 13th July, 1916
SHOWING
The Sensational Feature Film
"The Spies' Round-up"
7 Reels, 7,000 Feet
Popular Prices

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For 11th, 12th & 13th July, 1916
"A COLLEGE CUPID"
Comedy
"PARADISE LOST"
Drama in 4 Parts
By the Nordisk Film Co.
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"OUR BABY"
Comic
"LIZZIE'S ESCAPE"
Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday
Tonight and tomorrow night
The Exploits of Elaine
Episodes 7, 8 & 9

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th, 12th and 13th July.

"LOST IN MID-OCEAN"
A Very Stirring and Powerful Drama in Three Acts. A young married couple from America spend their honeymoon in Japan. Bride is kidnapped, but is found afterwards. Sailing for her husband's home, her ship catches fire. Again she was rescued.

"MABEL'S BUSY DAY"
Highly Amusing Chaplin Comedy.

Several Other Comics.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Committee:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs,
L. Midwood — M.R.C.V.S.
E. O. Cumming — H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson — Capt. G. Rabier
E. R. Hooper — O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce — J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices

D. V. Wanostrocht,
Actlng Hon. Secretary & Treasr.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 11	5.30*	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 11	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	8.30*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 27	..	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 13	..	Java Ports	Tjipanas	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 28	9.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	..	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Samali	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 11	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 27	8.30*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 11	D.L.	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 11	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 11	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 12	D.L.	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	D.L.	Haichow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	..	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 10	Swatow	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 10	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 10	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 10	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
July 10	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
July 10	Hongkong	Tjipanas	2444	Dut.	H-C T Co	
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 10	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 10	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 10		Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	
July 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 9	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1438	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	Matsushima	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B.K.
" 9	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 10	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.L & Co
" 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	600	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, July 11 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, July 12 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinfung, Copt. J. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO.—The str. Asia Maru will leave on Saturday, July 15. For Freight apply to G. J. Petrocelli, Agent. Tel. No. 4773.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Monteagle arrived at Kobe on Saturday night, the 8th instant, sailed for Yokohama at 1 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th, and was due to arrive at the latter port yesterday afternoon.

A wireless message passed on from Japan reports that at midnight on Sunday, the 9th instant, the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, was 1,390 miles from Yokohama, which port it is expected she will reach on Thursday, the 13th instant. This steamer should arrive at Shanghai on or about Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus which left Shanghai on April 27 for London arrived at that port on July 7.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antilochus will leave Yokohama for Shanghai via Kure and Kuchinotzu on the 14th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The silk shipped ex the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Shanghai on June 16 arrived at New York on July 8, taking 22 days in transit.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. I. D. W. Bannister, Mr. J. F. Jewell, Mr. G. Johannessen, Mrs. J. S. Grimshaw and child, Mr. W. G. Worcester, Mr. E. Kempffer, Mr. S. Nadamura, Mr. G. Noma.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and family, Mr. M. J. Hayes.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Nanking:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Guffog and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Messrs. Wolsiffer, Kennett, M. C. Ritzman and Kerigan.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mrs. Boyack and 5 children, Miss Lilly, and Mr. Gilmore.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. and Miss Somme, Messrs. J. H. Scott, Turner and W. A. Argent.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. S. Flemond, Mr. J. D. Frost 2 Brothers.

Per C.M. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. Ellis, Lieut. Clark U. S. N. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Ward, Dr. Soullayrob, Messrs. Delshat, Cassori, Lysorri, and Summerfeld.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Kerringan, Miss G. B. Way, Rev. Wm. E. May, Mr. L. Whilinard, Mrs. N. Kiaer, Mr. Wright.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albanga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 10	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
July 10	Japan	Bansei maru	1597	Jap.	S S	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 10	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 8	Chefoo	Hsinfang	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 10		Honglee	602	Chi.		
July 10	Amoy	Irene	526	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	OWSB
July 10	Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 10	Dalny	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 7	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 8	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 10	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
July 10	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDUW
July 7	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. T. & Co.	10 p
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 10	Hongkong	Priam	2305	Br.	B. & S.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 6	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
July 10	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 7	Japan	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 8	Japan	Toyooka maru	4385	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 8	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 10	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 10	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 10	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 10	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMCW
July 7	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 8	Japan	Yawata maru	2150	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Ajax	May 9
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	Ceylon	May 26
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Cyclops	June 9
	Eurybates	June 24
	Gleniffer	May 18
	Hirano Maru	May 3
	Kaga Maru	May 21
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 3
	Lycaon	June 9
	Merionethshire	May 11
	Monmouthshire	May 29
	Neleus	Apr. 27
	Ningchow	May 27
	Nyanza**	June 26
	Oanfa	May 21
	Tydeus	June 29
	Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	July 5
	Magellan	June 22
For Bombay		
	Nagoya**	June 13
	Nellore**	July 9
	Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Arabien	June 14
	Empress of Asia	June 16
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Justin	June 14
	Monteagle	July 5
	Nanking Maru	July 8
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Yokohama Maru	June 12
For New York		
	Bloemfontein	May 27
	City of Baroda	Mar. 6
	G. W. Fenwick	May 1
	Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
	St. Bede	June 28
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Cacique	June 5
	Canada Maru	June 1
	China	July 3
	Floridian	May 27
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Richmond	June 7
	Shinyo Maru	June 2
	Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 13
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan		Aug. 12
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 12
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Malta**		Aug. 18
Nore**		Aug. 3
Novara		July 20
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Pingsuey	May 27	July 31
Prostesilaus	June 10	Aug 3
Polyphemus	May 12	July 16
Radnorshire		July 14
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 20
City of Oran		Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 15
Skipton Castle	Apr. 29	July 25
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Japan		July 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	June 17	Sept. 26
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos		July 28
Polynesien	June 11	July 18
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	July 30

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and child. For Colombo:—Mr. M. A. Elliott. For Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. O. Sullivan and child, Mrs. G. Findlayson, Miss M. Thornhill, Messrs. H. G. H. Bartlett and Hugo Reiss. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sunding, Mrs. Doyle and 2 children, Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee, E. H. Fisher and R. L. Dorizon.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Reid and 2 children, Mrs. H. A. Hards, Miss Irvine, and Mr. Bien. For Chefoo:—Miss M. Smith, and Mr. Westwood. For Tientsin:—Misses Schridigger and J. Ruscup.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Dorfman and child, Messrs. Ludwig, Schuman, A. Goold and E. Goold.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Miss Soelberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Messrs. L. Gull and P. R. F. Carter. For Canton:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lake.

Per C.N. s.s. Chihli for Antung:—Mrs. P. H. Smith.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Anticyclone very steady near the Bonin group. The pressure rises at the Philippines and keeps at low level in N. China. Normal monsoon along our coasts. Intermittent showers at Shanghai.

10.—Shower at Shanghai, shortly before 6 a.m. Then clearing up of weather. Pressure nearly normal. S.E. monsoon.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, July 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	752.51	753.32
" " inches	29.63	29.68
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.98	†1.78
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.31	-0.42
Wind Direction	SE	SW
Wind Kilom per hour	8	23
Wind Miles	5.0	14.3
Temperature Cen	23°9	26°6
Temperature Fahr	73.4	79.9
Humidity: co	96	83
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	8
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

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Monteagle	.... Sept. 2
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Empress of Japan	... Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	..... Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	.. Nov. 3

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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Russians Occupy Delatyn; Advancing

(Continued from Page 1)

Erzeroum, capturing 64 officers, 1,050 men and vast quantities of supplies.

An enemy submarine, in the Black Sea, sank a hospital-ship without warning. Seven persons were drowned.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 6.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: East of Riga and at many places on the front between Postavy and Vischinev, further desperate Russian attacks were repulsed. South-east of Riga, German Counter-attacks brought in 50 prisoners.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The combats, which were particularly violent near Goroditschi and south of Badov, were every time decided in favor of the Germans. The Russian losses were again considerable.

Army group of von Linsingen: This morning, the combats near Kostiuschnovka and in the vicinity of Kolki, have not yet ended.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: In the sector of Barysz, the enemy, after having been repulsed several times(partially transferred their attacks to the Koropicz sector. Many times, the Russian attacks broke down in the German lines, on both sides of Chonelmitz, south east of Tlumacz.

July 7.—Army group of von Hindenburg: The Russians have continued their enterprises on this front. Strong Russian forces attacked south of the Narotsch Lake, but were repulsed, after violent fighting. North-east of Smorgon and at other places, the Russian attacks were easily repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: Except for feeble enemy attacks, this front has been generally calm during the last few days.

Army group of von Linsingen: The salient at Chartorilsk was evacuated, owing to the pressure against the flanks near Kostiuschovka and west of Kolki. A shorter line of defense was occupied. On both sides of Sokul, the Russian attacks broke down, with heavy losses for the enemy. West and south-west of Lutsk, the situation is unchanged.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: There were no special events, neither with the German nor the Austro-Hungarian troops south of the Dniester.

July 8.—Army group of von Hindenburg: Russian attacks south of the Narotsch Lake were repulsed. Two officers and 200 men were made prisoners by the Germans. At several places, feeble enemy attacks were repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: Since yesterday, repeated efforts of strong Russian forces against the German front, as far as south-east of Gorodischtsche and on both sides of Garovo, have failed completely. Thousands of dead Russians are lying before the German defenses, besides a considerable number of prisoners having been taken. Fresh combats have begun.

Army group of von Linsingen: South-west of Lutsk, the Germans obtained advantages.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: North-west of Buczacz, Russian enterprises failed.

Balkan theater.—Artillery duels, without special importance, occurred botween the Vardar and Doiran Lake.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.— Vienna, June 6.— Russian theater.—In the Bukhovina, nothing important occurred.

South of the Dniester, the engagements continue. Near Sadzavka, the enemy attacked our position with numerically superior forces. We occupied a previously prepared line, 3,000 paces westwards, over a length of six kilometers and there repulsed all further attacks.

South-west and north-west of Kolomea, all our positions are maintained against the enemy's efforts. South-west of Buczacz, we withdrew our front, after violent fighting, to the Koroplec brook.

Near the Styr line, north of Kolki, there was violent fighting of a changing character yesterday.

Vienna, July 7.—In the Bukhovina, our troops, in successful engagements, brought in 500 prisoners and four machine-guns.

In south-east Galicia, between Delatyn and Sadzavka, numerous Russian attacks were defeated by Alpine Territorials. Further north, up to the district of Kolki, the situation is unchanged. There were no important events.

The Austro-Hungarian troops who are fighting at the Styr bend and who, during four weeks, have opposed hostile forces which have been increased from a three to a five-fold superiority, yesterday received orders to withdraw from their most advanced lines, which were exposed to a double outflanking. Assisted by the co-operation of German troops, west of Kolki and by the heroic action of the Polish legion near Kaloda, the movement was carried out undisturbed by the enemy.

North-east of Baranovitchi, it was quiet yesterday with the Austro-Hungarian troops. Here, the enemy has suffered extraordinary losses in their attacks against the positions of the allies.

In the district of the Ikva Springs, the enemy's artillery shelled an Austro-Hungarian field hospital, although it was most visibly marked as a hospital. If such breaches of the nations' law are repeated, we shall direct our guns against the Monastery of Novopoczayev, which has been spared most carefully during almost one year's occupation.

Vienna, July 8.—In the Bukhovina, our troops defeated the enemy in the Morava valley. On the upper Pruth and on the southern Dniester, there was only a limited activity yesterday.

West and north-west of Buczacz, violent Russian attacks failed. South-west of Lutsk, the hostile lines were once more pushed back.

The forces, which had been withdrawn from the Styr bend, north of Kolki, have reached their places. The enemy followed only at isolated places.

The Russians yesterday again made attacks with large masses against the Austro-Hungarian and German troops north-east of Baranovitchi. All the attacks were shattered. Our Trans-sylvanian regiments fought in the destroyed trenches and repulsed the Russians several times in furious hand-to-hand fighting. Thousands of dead Russians cover the space between the fronts.

ITALIANS OCCUPY AGNELLA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 9.—An official communique issued today reported: In the upper Astico, we advanced forwards, capturing some material and stormed some trenches northward of Monte Chiesa. We occupied Agnella Pass, making 40 prisoners.

Vote of Confidence In French Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 9.—The Senate, having concluded its debate on national defence, passed a resolution of confidence in the Government by 251 votes to 6.

CAPTURE BRITISH SHIP

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 8.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The British steamer Pendennic, with a cargo of timber, from Gothenburg to Hull, was captured off the Norwegian coast and brought to Borkum, under the German war flag.

Frenchtown Program For July 14th Fete

A great two-day celebration will be held by the French community in their Concession on July 13 and 14 to commemorate the fall of The Bastille and the inception of the republic. The principal ceremonies will be on the 14, which is the great national holiday. The program is given below:

Thursday July 13

8.45 p.m.—Torchlight procession: illuminations: cinematograph display on Boulevard de Montigny.

Friday, July 14

8.15 a. m.—Review of the French troops at the French Park, Koukaza.

11.30 a.m. —Reception of the French community, Allies and friends at the French Consulate.

5 p.m.—Reception at the Cercle Sportif Francais, Route Voyron.

9 p.m.—Illuminations.

At the French Public Garden: Concert by the Public Band, Display of fireworks, Exhibition of cinematograph pictures by Messrs. Patho Freres, in the Park and on Boulevard de Montigny.

On the 13th July from 9 p.m., and the 14th July from 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. vehicles will have access to the part of the Route Voyron between the entrance to the Cercle Sportif Francais and Avenue Dubail, only according to the Police regulations issued for both days.

On 14th July, in the morning, the only vehicles to be admitted into the French Park will be those the owners of which will be provided with special tickets delivered by the French Municipality and bearing the mention "Tribune reservee".

On the 13th and 14th July, in the evening, all vehicles will have access to the French Park by the gate near Route Vallon: they will stop at such places as shown by the Police and leave the Park by the gate at the South near Avenue Dubail.

During the review of the troops the public will be admitted to the enclosure provided on both sides of the stands, and to the stands themselves except those reserved for officials and newspaper representatives.

BEAT ITALIAN ATTACKS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 7.—Italian theater.—In the Doberdo district, the artillery activity has revived. East of Selz, infantry engagements occurred, in which our troops fully maintained their positions.

South of the Sugana Valley, strong Italian forces attacked our front between Cimadici and Montezebio, but were repulsed everywhere, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

July 8.—On the Isonzo front, the artillery engagement extended to Goerz and the Tolmein bridge-head. The Italians, at night, after a strong artillery fire, launched several attacks against the Monfalcone ridge, which were repulsed.

South of the Sugana Valley, an attack by the Italian 20th and 22nd army corps against our front between Cimadici and Montezebio was continued. These forces are composed of six divisions of infantry and several groups of Alpines. The attacks were everywhere repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

In the Ortler district, a hostile attack against our positions east of Estopele failed.

BONAR LAW PEACEMAKER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 8.—At the instance of Mr. A. Bonar Law, no resolution was proposed at the recent Unionist meeting on the Irish question, which generally endorsed the attitude of the leaders of the party. The fact that the six Unionist members of the Cabinet were present is regarded as indicating that a split in the party is unlikely.

King George Sends Thanks To Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—The King has telegraphed to General Sir Douglas Haig: "Please convey to the army my sincere congratulations on the result of the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely."

General Sir Douglas Haig replied: "All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve Your Majesty's praise."

OKUMA'S ASSAILANTS

Sentenced To Long Terms In Jail For Bomb Outrage

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, July 10.—The accused charged with attempting to bomb Count Okuma, on January 12, were sentenced today—two to penal servitude for life, two to fifteen years imprisonment and three to one year's imprisonment.

BRITISH MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 9.—The following changes in the Government are announced officially: Mr. E. Scott Montagu to be Minister of Munitions. Mr. T. McKinnon Wood to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. H. J. Tennant to be Secretary for Scotland. Earl Curzon to be a permanent member of the War Committee.

TALE OF THE SHIRT

On the desk of Mr. J. Kavanaugh in the American Jail there was a package all wrapped up ready for mailing. The package was of a fair size as packages go, but it didn't have any weight at all. We asked, in our facetious way, whether Mr. Kavanaugh was mailing out some of China's summer weather to his old friends along the Yukon.

"No," said he, "that's a bamboo undershirt."

"A what?" said we, putting our hand behind our ear.

"A bamboo undershirt," repeated Mr. Kavanaugh without smiling.

He then explained. They use 'em in Korea—pardon—Chosen. They are made in small squares of very fine stems and are worn to keep the fabric of the outer shirt from touching the skin. In this way they prevent the shirt becoming saturated and sticky with perspiration and also allow air to circulate between the outer garments and the body.

This particular bamboo undershirt was on its way to Philip Jones, chief inspector of Bilibid Prison, Manila. Recently when Mr. Kavanaugh took a shipment of felons on the hoof down to Bilibid he told Jones about the bamboo garments and suggested that they would be just the thing for the climate of the Philippines. The inspector was interested and wants to see if some of his bamboo workers can make this style of lingerie.

So if 100 years from now the Filipinos are all going around in bamboo union suits, you'll know who to blame for it.

News Brevities

News has been received of the death of Sergt. E. O. R. Turner of the 10th Yorkshire Regiment. Sergeant Turner formerly was connected with the Shanghai Public Works Department. He left with the contingent that sailed on the Suwa Maru.

* * *

S. Hamissy, chauffeur, was discharged in the British Police Court yesterday. He was accused of having struck a Chinese.

ROWING

Last evening the first of the Shanghai Rowing Club's weekly races for scratch fours was held. The course was from the Flagship Brooklyn to the interned Japanese warships and was estimated at from a half to one mile.

Four boats competed as follows:—

No. 1		
	Bow	H. Watson
	2	A. Martin
	3	F. S. Ward
	Str.	D. V. Wanostrocht
	Cox	H. F. Landers
No. 2		
	Bow	A. C. Nash
	2	W. J. Gande
	3	A. Lagrange
	Str.	W. J. Brown
	Cox	N. C. Brodie
No. 3		
	Bow	A. Loonis
	2	E. McIntyre
	3	W. C. Woodfield
	Str.	T. W. R. Wilson
	Cox	E. A. Brodie
No. 4		
	Bow	B. G. Wilson
	2	L. Bertes
	3	A. D. Stewart
	Str.	E. A. Ericson
	Cox	No. 1 Coolie

In the absence of the Captain of the Club (Mr. D. C. Hutchison), Mr. A. G. Mossop officiated as starter and Mr. H. N. Olsen as judge.

The course being against the tide was felt to be somewhat too long. For the first ½ mile it was an excellent race, as all four boats kept almost exactly in line, but thereafter the value of training in concert was justified, for the two crews who rowed as originally selected then drew ahead and Torry Wilson's quartette won fairly comfortably, Ericson's crew being second. The other two boats rowed substitutes. From No. 1 (stroked by Wanostrocht) H. D. Rodger and T. W. Shearstone were defaulters, while P. C. Mansfield was an absentee from No. 2 (stroked by W. J. Brown). A fifth boat (to be rowed by H. P. B. Jones, J. S. Agassiz, M. A. Annett and L. J. Quine, which had entered, was scratched.

Swimming (Shanghai Rowing Club).—Tomorrow evening at 9.30 will be held the second competition of the 1916 series, including:—Two Lengths Handicap, Long Plunge, Team Race, Water Polo, etc.

Visitors are cordially welcome.

ROB AMERICAN PRISONERS

El Paso, June 30.—The members of the 10th U. S. cavalry, taken prisoners by the Carranzistas in the fight which took place at Carrizal, and who were set at liberty after a demand was made for their release by President Wilson, arrived here yesterday. The soldiers complained of the ill treatment which they had suffered at the hands of their captors and declared that the Mexican soldiers had robbed them of everything of value which they had on their person.

The cavalrymen further charged the Mexicans with killing the Americans who were wounded in the Carrizal fight.

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
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P. AND O. ADDS 21 VESSELS TO FLEET

Purchases Ships From New Zealand and Philadelphia Steamship Companies

Tokio, July 5.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has purchased the steamships belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company of London and the Philadelphia Steamship Company, according to a cablegram received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha here. By these purchases the P. and O. adds twenty-one new vessels to its fleet.

The New Zealand Company possesses ten steamers, three of which are over 10,000 tons each in displacement; the total tonnage of these ten boats is 137,668 tons. The Philadelphia company owns eleven steamers, the total tonnage being 180,367 tons. Two of these boats are of over 10,000 tons displacement each.

American

Soda Fountain

at

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles				Mail	Mail
3	5					102	4
8.30	6.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	10.17	82	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
						Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail					Mail	Mail
102	2				Peking-	1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays				Mukden		
9.35	2.3	0	dep.	Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.39
Mond. & Thursd.					Line		
4.45	19.10		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.26
4.58	19.20	434	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local	Mail					Mail	Local
5	3					4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.20	9.00
7		221					8
7.30	23.01		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.16	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	3.50	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.50	378	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	0.50	12.26
15.36	6.55		dep.	Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.38	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.28		dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.19		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.38	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr.	Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
			dep.	Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep.	Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr.	Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.		7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08 14.38
9.48	15.02	arr.	Tsiningchow	dep.		6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzian..	.. ..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.26	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.46	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.19			
	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.35	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.15		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.35

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING ..	..ship	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.58	11.00
									A.M.
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.46			11.34	3.26		6.58	
	dep.	9.48			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.03
	dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19	•		3.16
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.48		8.14	2.10	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.25	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nanziang ..	.. ..	2.05	8.39	11.00	5.20		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .....arr.	7.36	8.56	11.20	13.45	15.16	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 55	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A M. DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.38	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.55	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD ON

Wednesday, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Roll-top Desks and Office Chairs, Office Files, Teapoys, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Jardiniere Stands, Ice Chests, Gramaphones and Records, a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc.

On View Tuesday, the 11th inst.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
REFRACTING SPECIALIST
1A JINKEE ROAD. 9973

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9761

ON the principle of "Small Profits, Quick Turnover" we offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread, "Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold throughout, and soft, plain or polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.

Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart shape, Court style, White Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to 7. Poplin takes Blanco better than canvas. Above goods arrived yesterday.

HILL & CO.,
2 doors from General Hospital,
'Phone 2240.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Business and Official Notices

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

MOKANSHAN.

Daily Through Service (except Sundays)

Lv Shanghai, South Station,..... 8:00 a.m.
Lv Hangchow (Kon-Zen-Chiao) ....1:30 p.m.
Lv Rest House (San-Chiao-Pu) ....5:30 p.m.
Ar Mokanshan (Mountain Top) ....9:00 p.m.

Luggage Allowance, Rush Limit, 133 lbs.

Slow, any amount—regular rates.

Tickets, Shanghai South Station.

10382

Foreign Exchange

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

It is hereby notified that the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association was dissolved on the 4th July, 1916, and a new Foreign Banks Association has been constituted composed of the following Banks:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
International Banking Corporation
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
Netherlands Trading Society
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1916.
10386 J 13

Shanghai Foreign Exchange

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed to business on the 14th July, being the French National Fete Day.

10387 J 14

In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of James Turner, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, Shanghai, China, Administrator of his estate, on or before January 15, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, July 10, 1916.
10377

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買參茸

Pearl Dealers

49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10169

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads; Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms $3.00 a day, $20.00 week, $60.00 month. Every facility to procure fresh provisions of all kinds at cheaper rates than in Shanghai. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday at 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, $25.00.

Application for rooms should be made to

Harvey's Advertising Agency

11A NANKING ROAD

10388

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that they have established a Public Wharf & Godown Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO. (Pootung)

with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr. Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3283
Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO.
(Pootung)
10255

HAVE YOU GOODS TO SELL?

We carry on business 1,500 miles distant from Shanghai, and are situated in the Metropolis of a Province of 70,000,000 of people.

Manufacturers are pleased with our methods. Why not YOU?

Send us your catalogues, samples of your goods, and let us help you.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, by a gentleman, instruction in the French language. State terms, etc., in replies to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED, to take lessons in business correspondence and arithmetic by a Britisher. Only professionals need apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
10364 J 12

GERMAN LESSONS by well-educated young German. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
10351 J 13

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by Chinese gentleman, who lives in Western district. Please write to T. C. C., 49 Markham Road.
10324 J 11

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from July 20 until September or longer, furnished seven-roomed house with two bathrooms, fine lawn and fowl-house, etc. Cool. Apply, 37 Elgin Road.
10378 J 12

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6 roomed house, standing on its own ground (2½ mow). Garage, stables, greenhouse, hot and cold water installation and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
10269 T. F

TO LET, from 1st of August, five-roomed house, No. 18 Yangtszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10357 J 14

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert* 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10379 T. F

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: wallet, containing two letters of credit, drawn on the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank and the Anglo-London Paris National Bank, both of San Francisco, also Canadian Pacific S. S. ticket and U. S. notes. Finder please return to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS and receive reward.
10381 J 13

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from first August, furnished house or flat; must have two or three bedrooms. Offers to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
10341 J 16

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South: All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET in private German family, furnished room, bathroom attached, with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
10380 J 16

AN ELDERLY British widow, living alone, Race Course vicinity, has a nicely furnished front bedroom, with bathroom and balcony attached, to let, with or without board.
10389 J 13

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.
10371 J 13

TO LET; private family offers a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, to neutral or German gentleman of quiet habits. Comfortable home. Tennis, telephone, etc., on premises, Broadway. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
10360 A 7

TO LET, with very good board and attendance, double and single, cool, airy, well-furnished bedrooms. Lift and 'phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
10338 J 12

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.
10327 J 12

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10377 J 31

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for first September, a furnished or unfurnished detached house, with garden. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
10361 J 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

EXTRA WORK wanted by young lady typist, after office hours. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
10358 J 11

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
10302 E. O.D.

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral) seeks position in Shanghai. Speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
10342 J 13

PROFESSIONAL accountant (keeping books in the usual and American style), English, Russian, German correspondent, applies for service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical knowledge of French. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
10336 J 13

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
10314 J 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a competent man capable of managing purchasing branch of export firm. Applicants please state salary expected, previous experience, etc. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED: Young lady stenographer. State salary expected, etc. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED, foreign young man as office assistant, export office. State age, salary expected and qualifications. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
10384 J 13

WANTED, Chinese Christian teacher of English. Methodist Boys' School. Apply Wm. R. Johnson, Nanchang, Kiangsi.
10385 J 16

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins. Chinkiang.
10276 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

HALF-SHARE in sailing yacht for sale, by American, Tls. 200. New 30-ft. boat, built of teak, with comfortable house with bunk. Sails and rigging new and all gear complete and in good condition. Owner often away, when partner would have exclusive use. Running expenses, with laodah, $12.00 per month, to be shared. Can be inspected and tried out at any time. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.
10376 J 11

FOR SALE a Mauser military rifle, in excellent condition. Foresight adjusted for sporting purposes (50 yards). Can be easily altered to any desired range. Together with 160 rounds $35. May be seen at The China Press office. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
10383 J 12

GOOD pointer dog, about six months old, sell for $60. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
10388 J 11

WANTED, a pair of field planes. State price, and maker, to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
10349 J 11

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10324 J 16

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